The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 29. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 25, 1872.

...daily and Weekly Commercial—News ...sscriptions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regu... the Post-Office, whether directed to his name ... or whether he has subscribed or not—is re... for the payment.

...person ordering his paper discontinued, he must ...ay up arrears, or the publisher may continue to send ...ers until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, ...ether the paper is taken from the office or not.

...ers who have vouched that nothing to take News, ...r embodiments from the Post-Office, or removing and ...ers uncalled for, in prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

...ubscriptions must be made in Money Orders, ...ecks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of ...ese can be procured, send the money in a Registered ...etter. The present Registration system is virtually an ...ffective Agaiust Losses by mail, and all Post-...asters are obliged to Register Letters whenever re...uired to do so.

...ll communications designed for publication ...hould be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

...ll letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad...ress COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FOREST FIRES.

...se Territory Burned Over—The ...rs Very Heavy—Wild Game De...ed.

...YORK, May 19.—A Port Jervis special ...18th, before the rains, says in Pike ...Pa., the fire covered a territory seven ...in extent, sweeping over some of ...st land in the section. Twelve ...team saw mills were destroyed, ...ny dwelling houses, the lumber camps ...e and Meigs, containing several million ...umber, were burned. The inmates of ...ns narrowly escaped with their lives. ...ontorist's. Callahan's and Dowling's ...nts nothing is left but charred and ...r ruins. Dozens of families were com... ...o flee for their lives. A quarter of a ...dollars will not pay the losses in this ...

...and of the Blooming Grove Park As... ...has been swept over, and large num...wild game destroyed.

...ayne county, Pa., the fires compelled ...ension of coal transportation over the ...e and Hudson Canal Company's Rail...ning from the mines to Honesdale. ...ber villages of Carter and Gould, ...ve been almost totally destroyed, ...ree houses remaining in the two ...

...k county, N. J., and Monroe county, ...still being swept over by the forest ...d the losses are estimated as footing ...e millions.

...TON, PA., May 19.—The heavy rains ...t out the mountain fires in this section, ...ded to vegetation greatly needed re... ...ver two miles of the Pennsylvania ...mpany's Railroad were destroyed by ...dge & Co.'s timber tract near Toby... ...ge destroyed nearly 100,000 cords of ...Other dealers lost heavily. The props, rails ...er timber required for mine purposes ...gely advanced.

...Heled Conflagrations—The People ...g for Rain—Thoughts of Peshtigo—Great Destruction of Logs—Immense Losses Throughout the Country.

...m the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.]

...extensive forest fires now raging on ...nd are without a parallel in the yearly ...of conflagrations; and the destruction ...mises to far exceed the limit of all ...d other property being swept away, ...stance proving futile. Accounts of ...nflagrations accumulate so rapidly ...can only briefly refer to a few of the ...es of Northern Pennsylvania, occur...adjoining counties.

...oga county, between Fall Brook and ...tun, the fires have been of such ex... ...on Sunday last an alarm was sounded ...populace called out to check the rav... ...e advancing flames. With buckets, ...fs of the houses were thoroughly wet, ...the greatest effort of the citizens the ...of Fall Brook was saved. One of the ...utes was on fire at one time, but ...the exertions of the miners it was ...om destruction.

...ountains around Bellefonte have been ...resulting in a great destruction of ...and other property. The Morris Val...ad about 3,000 cords of wood destroyed ...ow Shoe, and many others have met ...aller losses.

...linton *Democrat* says that severe fires ...n raging on Kettle creek and Barner's ...ck of Westport and on Hall's run, ...a haziness in Lock Haven that nearly ...l the mountains in that direction and ...rest from view. Henry Andressen, on ...reek, lost two houses, two barns, con...about thirty tons of hay, and other ...lings valued at about $8,000. A Mr. ...occupied one of the houses, and the ...as very narrowly escaped. His family ...y escaped being burnt. He took some ...trunks, and attempted to escape with ...The wagon broke down, and he had to ...it and the goods to the flames, and ...he creek with his family and horses ...fety. Three bridges, one over ...ers Run, were burned. Much val...imber and logs cut but not got ...reported burnt. Mr. Andressen is a ...and was one of the settlers with Ole ...Olesan, being his fifth loss by fire. We are ...He remained after the great fiddler ...is now reputed to be very wealthy. It ...is enough in Westport to fatten up a ...our informant expressed it. Fires ...so been raging in the Sugar Valley ...ons. During the fire a couple of weeks ...out 250 feet of a bridge on the White Deer ...ere burnt. There were about 2,000,000 ...gs just above, belonging to Pardee & ...hich were saved only by dint of hard ...

...a large number of logs were burnt last ...Cook's Run and Birch Island. Fires ...g in the woods up Muncy creek, as well ...as and Mason had a large number of ...atened on one of the tributaries, but ...the action of Mr. Mason, who got ...ght and went up, got his men together ...ked laboriously for a couple of days, ...were all saved. On Council Run, ...ans, shanties and logs belonging to ...B. F. Liggett is said to have lost two ...d logs and five hundred cords of hem...k. The damage to timber in this sec...re is reported serious and much loss ...ult from the burning of fences.

...ar accounts are being received from all ...of the country—farmers deprived of ...mes, stock burned, and a general scene ...lation. Besides, the destruction of ...gs and other buildings, not kindled by ...untain fires, is unprecedented, caused ...ks from chimneys and otherwise. ...but a drenching rain will stop this ...ul devastation, and the people of the ...are praying heartily for it. It is a sad ...cement of the season, and it is hoped ...coming months will find our farmer ...who has so suffered in this way partially, ...holly, repaid for their losses of the past ...ks.

...rrible Death of a Wood Chopper.

...Chambersburg *Opinion*, of May 14th. ...A great fire has been raging for about a ...ast, near and about Mount Parnel and ...n Furnace. We are told that the ...n Furnace Company have sustained a ...rious loss in cord wood—about 3,500 ...aving been consumed. The people are ...ting the fire, but owing to the extreme ...of the weather, have been unable to ...the element. It is with the greatest ...y that they have succeeded in keeping ...from running into the settlement. An...formant says that the village of Lon... ...s in great danger of being destroyed on ...and Saturday, and that about two hun...rsons were out endeavoring to keep the ...hin the bounds of the mountain dis...

...the above was put in type, we have ...of still greater destruction of property, ...loss of a life, by the fire at the same ...Six thousand cords of wood having ...t and piled in pits for the purpose of ...ing into charcoal, caught from the ...timber in the vicinity, and was soon ...to adjacent, entailing a loss of probably ...All the hands that could be spared ...e furnace were hard at work fighting ...my, but their efforts were futile. ...st Wednesday, a wood-chopper, whose ...e were unable to learn, seeing the fire ...hing, ran to his cabin to carry to ...f safety some of his effects, and was ...ded by the fire. He remained in the ...until the heat drove him forth. By this ...e entire mountain on all sides was a ...e furnace. No remains were certain...to try to work his way out was his ...ance, and he ran towards a little moun...eam hoping to reach it in safety, but ...ned without his boots, and before he ...the stream his clothing took fire, and ...terribly burned. A party of men ...g that he was in the vicinity of the ...fearing the result, started out to hunt ...He was found lying in the stream suf...great agony, although conscious. From ...ey learned the particulars as we have ...them above. He lingered only a short ...when death came to his release. His ...was taken to Shippensburg, where he ...d, on Friday.

TER SPOUT IN DAKOTA.

...d Deluged to the Depth of Eight Thirty Feet—No Lives Lost but ...siderable Damage Done.

...AGO, May 19.—During a terrific rain ...which passed over North western Iowa ...Dakota, on the night of the 15th, a huge ...spout descended to the earth, striking a ...ries from White Swan, Dakota, and cov... the ground for a great distance around ...water to the depth of eight to thirty feet. ...nately it did not strike in the vicinity of ...tlement and no body was injured, but ...erable stock was lost and the telegraph ...demolished for a great distance and ...d with earth and uprooted trees.

...ing of Dunkards Near Smithville, O.

...Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITHVILLE, O., May 18, 1872.

...at numbers of German Baptists, or ...ards, are now arriving to attend their annual ...ng, which is to be held near here. They ...erected a tent eighty by two hundred and ...y feet, one-half of which will be used as ...ing room, the other as a council cham... The meeting is for business purposes, ...council chamber is open to the public, ...e dining room is for the use of mem...only. Large dining halls have been pre... by outside parties for other folks.

...Great Rain Storm in Kansas.

...AVENWORTH, Ks., May 18.—The storm of ...before last was one of great severity. ...town of Easton, situated in the valley of ...son creek, was flooded to a depth of three ...and four persons drowned. There have ...no trains running on the Leavenworth ...ch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad since ...esday night. The Missouri Pacific trains ...still delayed.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Massacre of Seventeen Persons by Indians, Negroes and Mexicans—Two Companies of Cavalry Pursue the Savages—A Fight and Defeat of the Troops—Sad Details.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report has been received at the War Department, giving the details of a massacre by Indians, Mexicans and negroes combined, of the persons in charge of a train of supplies *en route* to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Wells, near old Fort Lancaster. The facts, as reported to General Augur by Colonel Merritt, of the Ninth Cavalry, under date of the 29th of April, from Clark, are given as follows: On the 20th instant I arrived with the cavalry of my command at Howard's Wells, a few hours too late to prevent one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train, loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on its way from San Antonia to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, plundered and burned. All the people with the train, seventeen souls in all, were killed or wounded except one woman. My command buried eleven bodies and brought two wounded men and one woman into this post. Before arriving at the burning train the first intimation we had of the terrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of some of the poor victims, but no one was alive to tell the horrors of the affair. I supposed up to this time that Captain Sheridan, with the infantry of my command, was in camp at Howard's Wells, about a mile from the scene of the massacre, and while yet some distance from the point the smoke of the burning wagons, mistaken for his camp fires, confirmed me in this belief. I knew at least that a sergeant together with four men were at the Wells in charge of forage. The command moved rapidly toward the Wells, when the sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met and joined the column by the Indians had taken with the stolen animals belonging to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it, the trail was found and a rapid pursuit at once made by companies A and H of the Ninth Cavalry, commanded respectively by Capt. Cooney and Lieut. Vincent. After following the trail some eight or nine miles, the cavalry came upon the Indians in force on the west side of a remarkable bluff. Here a fight occurred, in which, I regret to say, that Lieutenant Vincent fell mortally wounded while bravely leading my men against the combined hostile force. He died shortly after returning to camp, about ten o'clock that night. Capt. Cooney was pursually though not seriously injured by his horse falling on him, during the fight. He, however, remounted, and retained his command. The men of his company behaved very well, but being in great part recruits without experience in Indian fighting, which was the case with Company H to a still greater extent, they squandered their ammunition. Lack of ammunition made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impossible. The woman who escaped reports that six Indians were killed in the fight. Words fail to convey an idea of the sickening atrocities committed by the demons who overpowered the train men. Several of them were taken alive, tied to wagons and burned. An old woman was captured some distance from the place of attack and then shot and scalped. Her grand-child had its ears cut off, was scalped and had its brains dashed out, while her little daughter, the mother of the child, who witnessed all, as also the death of her husband, was carried off by the fiends. More than one poor wretch was thrown into the burning wagons after the ropes which bound them had burned off, only to burn to blackened, unrecognizable masses with their charred hands and faces raised in positions of entreaty. The train had nine men with it. The remainder of the party were women and children. In the case of one woman was taken away by the band, though it is possible that she as well as the other body unaccounted for was burned to ashes with the wagons. It is supposed that the band consisted of from 125 to 150 men, and was composed of Indians, Mexicans and deserters from the army. A number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it—how many arms I cannot say. It was a supply train which was lately sent from the depot at San Antonio to Fort Stockton. Gen. Augur, in his report, expresses the opinion that the Indians came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans and ex-deserters from colored regiments were with them, such deserters universally escaping into Mexico.

JAPAN NEWS.

Fearful Conflagration at Yeddo—Thirty Thousand People Houseless—Foreigners on Their Good Behavior.

YOKOHOMA, April 23.—A frightful conflagration commenced in Nihonbashi ward in the Yeddo quarter of the city, on the afternoon of the 17th, and before it was subdued had destroyed a space of two by three miles, originating from one of Prince Jolo's palaces, in which there were troops. The fire leaped whole blocks, burning places a mile from the beginning. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Where the wounded and lame were unable to escape, the officials slashed right and left with their swords, and thus by an instant death saved many a more awful one by fire. Thirty thousand people are houseless, but the government opened the rice store-houses and fed all who applied. This fire has led the government to permit foreigners to lease land in Yeddo, and will cause foreign money to be invested there to improve the city. A new plan of the burned district will be made out, to be built upon and wide streets and substantial buildings will only be allowed. The railroad to Yeddo is the last completed, and will commence running in a week. The story that the Japanese intended assassinating the Mikado is pronounced false. Foreigners, in profound peace, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The great Japanese fair is to be opened soon at Kioto, the former residence of the Mikado, and the hot-bed of the anti-foreign party. Foreigners, on depositing three hundred dollars with their consul for their good behavior, may visit there for seventy days. This move is made to see foreigners in the country. If their behavior is troublesome to the Government, no doubt Iwakura will be ordered to keep Japan a sealed book somewhat longer.

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9 P. M.—The fire is now under control.

The losses to occupants of Jaynes's building are as follows: Wm. W. Harding, publisher and manufacturer of albums, $70,000, fully insured. Presses and stereype plates to the value of $40,000 were saved. H. G. Leisenring, printer, loss $75,000; insurance $60,000. McCalla & Stephen, printer and publishers of the *Episcopal Register*, loss $70,000; insurance, $40,000. National Publishing Company, loss $15,000; insurance $10,000. J. F. Bauser, book binder, loss not heavy. Charles M. Coxe, $50,000, partially insured. The building also contained the publication offices of the Manayunk *Chronicle* and the *Keystone*. The adjoining building, occupied by the *Commercial List*, was considerably damaged, but the books and papers were saved. Jaynes's building lost $200,000, and was insured for $20,000, mostly in city companies.

Loss of a Sealing Vessel and Forty-five of Her Crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—The Harbor Grace papers contain the details of a fearful disaster, which occurred at Labrador on the 15th of March last. The brig Huntsman, Captain Robert Dawes, sailed from Harbor Grace with a crew of sixty-two men on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Labrador, Saturday, April 20th, in company with the Rescue, Vesta and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor, the Huntsman forced ahead. A gale reigned so many years consecutively, nor traversed so many political and social changes and revolutions.

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In Chicago the other day a young, handsome and cultivated lady appeared at the county jail with a license and a Justice of the Peace, and insisted upon being married to a notorious hotel thief, who is awaiting trial, which will undoubtedly result in a five years' sentence to the penitentiary. The lady is said to belong to a wealthy, respectable family. The marriage ceremony was performed, and the thief returned to his cell.

Miss Laura Harris, an American prima donna, now singing at Lisbon, is about to marry a Portuguese nobleman. She will abandon opera for nursery songs.

About six years ago a colored man in Indiana, named Dixon, was sentenced to the State prison for four years, for larceny. After being an inmate for six months he escaped, and was not heard of since, until a few days ago, when he appeared before the warden and gave himself up, telling him who he was and that he had come back for the purpose of serving out the time he owed the State, nearly three years and a half. He states as a reason for his escape that he had a wife and ten children in destitute circumstances, and his object was to place them in a condition above want, and as he had accomplished that purpose, he was now ready and willing to pay the penalty for his crime. He was taken in and locked up. He ought to be pardoned.

A correspondence of the Paris *Constitutionel* writes that rumors are very prevalent in Russia in regard to the Czar's state of health. It is reported that he is again the subject of a profound melancholy. His journey to Livadia was the occasion of serious controversies in political matters between the Emperor and the heir to the throne. In Livadia the Emperor lived a very solitary life and was constantly sombre and taciturn. For hours together he would occupy himself in solitary walks, or remain shut up in his room where he saw no one. The mystical ideas by which he has for some years been possessed have obtained great influence over his mind, and according to the testimony of individuals who have had opportunities of judging, his mental powers are seriously affected.

Briton had its Boadicea, and France her Joan d'Arc. Why should not the Ninth Regiment of New York State Militia have its Claflin? It is generally admitted that she would be a very fit successor to the late commander of that organization.

A distinguished party of New York ladies is about to sail for two or three years' absence in Europe, for travel and study of foreign language, art and literature, &c.

The person who lives for months without eating has reappeared in Springfield, Mass. She is, as usual, a woman, and she has lived without food for fifteen months. The Springfield *Republican* says that six weeks ago the city physician gave her a teaspoonful of beef tea, and for the fifteen minutes before it was thrown up, her sufferings were fearful. Since then, it adds, no similar attempt has been made to force nourishment upon her, and she has taken during those six weeks only a small quantity of water. The woman is probably a cheat: but since the Cincinnati Convention the *Republican* has grown credulous.

The statement going the rounds of the press that Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is about coming east to lecture, is erroneous. For the present he proposes to remain in San Francisco, where he now resides. He is engaged on a new poem, working in the scenery of South America and the mystic tales of the Amazon. He has just finished a novel which is to appear simultaneously in a London magazine and the *Overland*.

Daniel Webster Appleton, of Massachusetts, a grandson of the great statesman, was arrested for drunkenness the other day and taken to the station house. He was locked up alone in the building, which was of wood, and after he had been confined for some time a delirium fire in the building, and before he could be rescued or the fire extinguished was fatally burned. Appleton was a favorite grandson of his uncle, and passed most of his early life at Marshfield. He leaves a young wife, to whom he was but recently married.

The nomination of the Marquis de Noailles as Minister to Washington seems to meet with a considerable degree of favor at the hands of French Republican editors. He is considered in every way fitted for the post. He was born in Sobieski, in the year 1818, and sold with his other effects, in Charleston, where he died in 1892.

A correspondent says of Chief Justice Chase that his old, hearty laugh has come back to him. The daughterly effort to prevent the President was enough to bring it back, certainly. He has just bought a site for a summer residence at Waukesha, Wis., and will spend a portion of each season at that town hereafter.

The statement which is going the rounds of the press that the wife of Mr. Greeley is a native of North Carolina, is a mistake. Mrs. Greeley is a New Yorker, but was born at school in Warren county, North Carolina, when married, which event took place in that village July 7th, 1836.

The Fishback family has an omnivorous appetite for newspapers. Lately one of the brothers of that name received a number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it—how many arms I cannot say. It was a supply train which was lately sent from the depot at San Antonio to Fort Stockton. Gen. Augur, in his report, expresses the opinion that the *Indians* came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans and ex-deserters from colored regiments were with them, such deserters universally escaping into Mexico.

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PERSONAL.

Last Monday night a bill passed the United States Senate, giving $125,000 to George C. Bestor, of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Bestor contracted in 1863 with the Navy Department to construct a steam battery for the United States Navy. Soon after he began building the battery the Navy Department commenced alterations of the plans and specifications, enlarging the vessel, and the alterations continued until October, 1865. Failing to get pay for the extra work and materials he became financially ruined. He had been at Washington a term of years, watching and pushing his claim. Last Monday morning he died, wearied out, poor and broken down with general debility, and, not having money enough to pay for his burial, the "Odd Fellows," of which association he was a member, took charge of his body for respectable interment. On the night of the day of his death the bill giving him $125,000 passed the Senate. "Too late."

"Private Dalzell," who has of late made himself somewhat conspicuous by endeavoring to organize a "private soldier's party," and by writing letters to the opposition press abusing everybody who ever wore shoulder straps, is a harmless sort of creature who was employed as a clerk in the Treasury Department about two years ago, and when the twenty per cent. bill was pending in the House did his utmost to prevent its passage. He stated that he had saved money, got married, furnished a house, purchased a library and lived respectably, all on $1,200 a year, and that he did not want any more. Almost immediately after the measure was defeated "Private Dalzell" applied for promotion. His inconsistency made him few friends among his fellow-clerks, and he soon resigned his position, preferring, it seems, to husk corn, of which he now appears to have grown pretty thoroughly tired.

The Atalanta Boat Club are meeting with every kindness and attention from their brethern of the Thames, on whom they have made a very favorable impression. Regarding the coming contest, which takes place on the 10th of next month, the London *Globe* thus expresses itself: "The race, whatever its issue, will be hardly fought and well won. Nor will its interest be solely derived from the international character. The crews will pull, *more Americano*, without coxswains, and it is by no means impossible that this coxswainless contest may not have some ulterior effect upon aquatics generally in England. With a thoroughly efficient coxswain each oarsman in an eight is now reduced to the level of a mere mechanical atom. If it was henceforth to be understood that the oarsmen should be their own steersmen, an additional lustre would be shed upon their performance." Should the Atalantas win, the result may be an organic change in the English system of rowing.

Fighting Joe Hooker is now entirely helpless from paralytic prostration, and has to be supported by attendants whenever he goes out. He is now on his way to California for the benefit of his health.

A South Carolina gentleman has in his possession the identical sword used by Thaddeus Sobieski at the great battle of Warsaw. It was brought to this country by Vespasian Sobieski, in the year 1818, and sold with his other effects, in Charleston, where he died in 1822.

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STATE POLITICS.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The statement in this day's COMMERCIAL that John M. Dickey, Esq., had declined being a candidate for Congress was correct, but since the declination, on the urgent call of many friends, Mr. D. has reconsidered the matter and consented to let his name be used. He is an honest, energetic business man, thoroughly identified with and fully understanding the great interests of the oil region. Next week will be one of interest to candidates in the county. C. E. T.

Hon. R. J. Haldeman is again a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth district.

E. H. Rauch is going to establish in Lancaster a Greeley paper, to be called the *Greeley Banner*.

The Williamsport *Standard*, Democratic, calls the Greeley men in its party "scheming, unprincipled demagogues."

Says the Reading *Times*: "If the Democrats of Berks can bring a pressure to bear on the forthcoming Democratic State Convention, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew will not receive the nomination for Governor. Berks Democracy is overwhelmingly in favor of McClelland."

The Republican candidates for the Legislature in Crawford county are Fred. Bates, Titusville; E. W. Shippen, Vernon township; John H. Moore, Hayfield; Captain M. M. Oliver, Spring township, and E. L. Litchfield, of Conneautville. For Constitutional Convention, so far as announced, Samuel Minor, of Titusville, and Judge Derickson, of Meadville. The County Convention is to be held on Thursday, June 6th.

Says the *State Journal*: "Will Ex-Senator Billingfelt accept the nomination of the Labor Reformers? This question is now freely discussed, and we do not hesitate to declare that he will not accept. He is a candidate for Congress in Lancaster county, and is not disposed to sever his connection with a party which introduced him to public life, and so liberally sustained him while performing official service."

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

THE hailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS is now regarded by GREELEY'S supporters as a trump card, and elaborate and graphic descriptions of the scene and the antecedent particulars are being published as an electioneering document. It may win strength from the adherents of DAVIS in the South and sympathizing copperheads in the North, but with the great mass of the American people who hold that it was a mistake that DAVIS was not punished for his great crime, we don't think the attempt will succeed. If quite a contrary effect is not produced we shall be mistaken.

DEMOCRATS are asked, in order to "beat GRANT," to support HORACE GREELEY, who avers that he is and ever will be a Republican, for President. Some of them manifest a disposition to do so. Mr. GREELEY and his friends, compared with the Democratic party, are as one to ten. Why not invite Mr. GREELEY, in order to "beat GRANT," to go for a Democrat? He proposes to be a stickler for the majority rule, and how could he decline the invitation, more especially if the Democrats—as no doubt they would—be as liberal touching the platform as the Cincinnati Convention?

A SINGLE fact sometimes serves in place of a lengthened statement to indicate or illustrate social and intellectual revolution. In the Lyceum at Casale in Italy a young Jewish scholar, LEONE OTTOLENGI, was lately appointed Professor of the Latin and Greek languages. He is a native of the town. Mr. MOSES LEVI, son of the Rabbi at Cuneo, sometimes called Coni in Piedmont, was lately made professor of history and geography in the college of the town, and Mr. TOBIAS LATIS, of Batigliano, the only Jew among many candidates of the Catholic faith, was lately appointed teacher in the Normal school at Pisa.

MR. GREELEY in his letter of acceptance plants himself squarely on the Cincinnati Platform, and seems not to doubt that he is going to be elected on it. Of course his election depends on the degree of support accorded to him by Democrats. In the *Tribune* of the same date we read: "The Cincinnati Platform is the high water mark of the best and purest Republicanism." Of course then Mr. GREELEY desires to be regarded only as a "high-water mark" Republican. This might be a good argument to address to Republicans, but it supplies equally to General GRANT; but whether it is a good argument wherewith to win Democrats to Mr. GREELEY is a question for themselves to decide.

IT is understood that Mr. GREELEY has decided to run at all hazards, regardless of consequences, he having burnt all the bridges behind him, a policy which he will continue to pursue as he advances. With him it is the last and greatest venture of a busy Life, the history of which he expects will form an interesting chapter of Recollections in his book bearing that title. His chances may be something or nothing—it is all the same with him. Running for the Presidency is not a new idea. It is his present hobby; and he being upwards of sixty years old, it must be ridden now or never. He has no idea of withdrawing under any circumstances, and his willingness to accommodate himself to the situation if by so doing he but gain strength and gratify his ambition, proves that, after all, the Philosopher belongs to the order of common men, however much some persons may be deluded with another notion concerning him.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is perceptibly weakening on the Liberal Republican movement. In answer to a correspondent it confesses that it does not see the promised evidence of a "mighty disruption of the Republican party," and says that the Democracy appear to be much more disturbed than the Republicans by the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. "If the Democracy," it adds, "are waiting to see a great Republican uprising for Mr. GREELEY they will probably wait long. The Republicans do not propose to divide that the Democrats may march between their discordant wings to easy victory." Neither does the New York *Sun* fling its cap as high into the air as it did a week or so ago. It says the President has always been remarkable for "his luck," and mournfully considers it to be by no means impossible that his good fortune may still stand by him in that the inability of the Democracy to concentrate their votes upon the only candidate who can beat him." "And a cloud came over the face of the *Sun*."

ACCORDING to the California papers, petrodistrict, Los Angeles county. A German paper, the *Pionier*, says that in the county named there exists not only a real coal oil well but a coal oil basin of considerable extent. At different points within the area referred to the ground has been bored with a uniformly favorable result. In some places petroleum appears at the surface as a natural spring, containing from 60 to 65 per cent. of burning material, a proof that the quality of the oil farther down must be very good. "If we are rightly informed," the *Pionier* says, "already 250 barrels have been shipped, and 150 barrels more are lying at the place ready for conveyance to the oil refinery here." A company with a capital of a million dollars has, it seems, been formed and incorporated for the development of these "oil mines," the company having secured possession of one hundred and sixty acres of land including the oil basin, and as this California oil is believed to be very superior to our Pennsylvania article, it is fully expected that the oil fever will soon rage in the Golden State much more virulently than it has ever raged on the eastern side of the mountains. This expectation is surely reasonable, as it is reasonable to suppose that the basin discovered does not contain all the oil in California. We must add that our authority expressly guards against the suspicion of making sensational statements.

REPORTS from different parts of the country show that the rains of last Saturday and Sunday extended over a very considerable area, and it is estimated that the benefit upon the growing crops will be worth millions of dollars, aside from the further benefits conferred by their extinguishment of the destructive fires raging in the woods of a number of States. It is greatly to be hoped that the water famine is now over, and that other portions of the world besides the United States are at the end of their season of drouth. Over the deficiency of rain has been almost universal. It has been ascertained from actual tests that the rain-fall for the past twelve months in many of the countries of Europe and other quarters of the world has been very far short of the general average. The deficiency in England is competed at upwards of a million gallons for every square mile of territory, while returns from the tropics show a falling off of thirty-five per cent. in the usual supply. Several theories are advanced in explanation of this extraordinary and widespread drouth. One is, that all the planets, our own included, are gradually nearing the sun; another attributes it to the influence of the comet which is now approaching the earth; while yet a third is to the effect that every ten or fifteen years the earth drifts into a cold wave, and that this was the case last winter; that the diminished supply of heat decreasing evaporation and causing less water to be drawn up from the sea to be shed upon the lands. But whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that the want of water has been great and general, and it is probable that the recent bountiful rains have been worth more in hard cash to the people of the United States than the entire amount of the Alabama claims, consequential damages included.

ONE of the sharpest rebukes which the Liberal Republican movement has yet received, has just been administered from a most unexpected quarter. Colonel EWELL, brother of the late Confederate General EWELL, himself Adjutant General of General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON during the rebellion, and now President of William and Mary College, Virginia, has written a letter in which he urges the re-election of President GRANT, on the ground that since the surrender he has done more to heal the wounds of war "than any other member of the entire political party to which he belongs." He characterizes the terms granted by him to LEE at Appomattox as "without precedent in the history of all such struggles for their liberality," says the record shows that since the return of peace his aim has been to relieve the Southern people to the extent of his ability, "attempting nothing which the controlling power of the North would not allow;" points out that the fact that "Virginians now rule Virginia" is one result of his sympathy and good feeling for the State and people, and his active interference in their behalf; observes that the cry of "corruption" against an administration is "always the battle-cry of the outs," and states that he by no means puts full trust in it; adding that, while the President has not accomplished all that was hoped for or expected, it has been more for the reason that it was simply impossible, than for any neglect of duty or opportunity on his own part. Considering the antecedents of Col. EWELL, his present representative position, and the fact that more than most men of his section he is entitled to speak for the whole South, it is to be hoped those Liberal journals which are flooding their columns with expressions of public opinion concerning the Cincinnati movement, will not fail to give this remarkable production a prominent place among them.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS SWALLOW GREELEY?

The statement is made on Democratic authority, that a sober second thought is taking possession of the party relative to HORACE GREELEY, and that his nomination at Baltimore is impossible. We should say that "waiting for the wagon" more properly describes the situation in this respect, and that no one should be surprised if GREELEY is indorsed by the Democratic Convention. What will then happen need not be speculated on now. There are certain indications favoring his expectations, though the two-third rule which will govern the Baltimore Convention is a great stumbling block. Just at present the cry of standing by the decision of the Convention is frequently heard in the land; and it is to be observed that this proceeds rather significantly from those who are opposed to indorsing GREELEY, as though they felt sure that the Convention will never indorse him, and that the sentiment to cultivate in the party is acquiescence in advance in its action. Relative to the GREELEY strength, among Democratic members of Congress, the following statement is put forth as authentic:

"Taking the State delegations in alphabetical order, ten or three Alabama Democrats favor Mr. Greeley; the single member from Arkansas is doubtful; while the one from Connecticut favors the Cincinnati ticket the other of the five are opposed it. All the Georgia delegation are opposed to Greeley. Of the six Illinois Democrats, but two are inclined to favor his nomination, and they are by no means committed. The five Democratic members from Indiana are all opposed to him, and it is doubtful if Messrs. Kerr and Voorhees would support him if nominated there. Possibly four of the nine Kentucky representatives believe it impossible to elect a straight out Democratic ticket and favor the Baltimore coalition. But one of the five Maryland members in anywise favors the latter. The single member from Michigan is doubtful, while all of the four Democratic members from Missouri favor Greeley and Brown—some more strongly than others. All three of the New Hampshire members support the ticket. The two New Jersey members announce that they will vote against it if nominated. Of the sixteen Democrats from New York all but two are known to favor Greeley's nomination, and the three North Carolina members are inclined that way. Four of the five Ohio men are bitterly opposed to Greeley, and one non-committal. Slater, the member from Oregon, indorses Voorhees' position. The eleven Democrats from Pennsylvania favor Greeley, with possibly one exception. The six Tennessee members will stand by the Nashville Convention, which indorsed the Cincinnati ticket. The four Texas members are non-committal, as are the Virginia members all of whom await the result of the Convention, and will abide by it. The two West Virginia members favor Greeley, and the two Wisconsin members oppose him.

It is stated that the editor of the Washington *Star*, who has just returned from a tour through the South reports that there is not much enthusiasm for GREELEY, and that ADAMS would have been a much stronger candidate.

The Chicago *Times* says Democratic sentiment is assuming a definite and coherent form under the sober second thought. It proceeds:

"Many Democrats who precipitately threw up their hats for the philosopher have replaced their hats on their heads and bethought them that the course of wisdom for all who desire to achieve the success of liberal principles in the approaching Presidential campaign is to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party and await the action of the Baltimore Convention. The number of representative Democratic journals that declare themselves for Greeley is comparatively few. The number is somewhat greater of those that advocate the nomination of a Democratic ticket at Baltimore."

Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK thinks GREELEY is not fit to be President, but is not certain what the Baltimore Convention will do. In his own district he affirms that but one Democrat and no Republican will support GREELEY.

Of the German press of the country. The following statement is made:

"All the really influential German papers of both parties—the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, the *Criminal Zeitung*, the Boston *Pioneer*, the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*, the Baltimore *Wecker*, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, the Indianapolis *Telegraph*, the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, the *Missouri Staats Zeitung*, and the Louisville *Volksblatt*—are bitterly opposed to the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Only the St. Louis *Westliche Post* still sticks to Greeley and Brown, but it supports them with so little vigor, and with so icy a face, that its readers can easily see how disgusted it is with the Cincinnati ticket, and that it will hardly make many converts to it."

Touching the tactics of the Democratic leaders, it may be said that they do not seem to have any, though they are evidently getting down to a definite course of action. In this regard the following, which forms part of an editorial in the Chicago *Times*, possesses some significance:

"There is a numerous and influential body of Republicans, comprising the entire reform element, who possess a distinctive national party organization, and who are going to hold a National Convention at Cincinnati, on the 9th of July, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Their call committee, appointed at the same time, were instructed by resolution to call such a Convention, and it is now understood that the call will designate the place and time of meeting. The leading Liberals were members of the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Greeley, as well as of the other Cincinnati Convention, which emphatically and positively repudiated the philosopher and reserved to call another Republican Convention. As a body they are bitterly hostile to Mr. Greeley, as recently published letters from one of their influential leaders—Judge Matthews, Col. Brinkerhoff, Judge Hoadly and others—show; and as the resolutions adopted in their recent meetings likewise show. It is understood that all the recent action of these Cincinnati Liberals has been in the sense of a fixed determination of those Liberals to support either Greeley nor Grant, but to nominate and celebrate representing their political views more distinctively than either. Suppose they should do so; suppose they should nominate a man of well-known ability and liberal opinions as Mr. Groesbeck; and suppose that the Democratic party, instead of impulsive Democrats, the Democratic party, instead of being united and harmonious in its action at Baltimore, should be "all torn up;" which of the two anti-Grant candidates, both nominated by anti-Grant Republicans, would the regular Democrats released from party ties, and the influence of party organization, be most likely to vote for? An occurrence in the Cincinnati Convention may serve to illustrate the most likely consequences of uniting party organization. The Illinois delegation, having forty-two votes, gave one-half to Davis and one-half to Trumbull, acting under organized agreement. After the first ballot, the delegation retired, and voted to unite, thus letting every man cast his vote as he pleased. Personal friends of Mr. Trumbull felt very sure that every member of the delegation, being thus let loose, would give his individual vote to Trumbull. Much to the surprise of those gentlemen, nearly half the delegation gave their votes to Greeley, about others voted for Adams, some for Davis, leaving Trumbull less than one-half of the votes which they cast to Greeley. Those who imagine that the way to give the Democratic vote of this country to Mr. Greeley is to unite the Democratic party may meditate upon this circumstance with profit to themselves and benefit to the cause in which they think they are engaged.

"Before the Democratic party is united, Democrats cannot come to some agreement among themselves to go in a body to some other party, or to go at all, every individual Democrat will vote as he will never place Horace Greeley in the office of President."

THE RAIN-FALL.

Some days ago reference was made to the fact that the rain-fall in Pittsburgh, during the past nine months, averaged but two inches per month, while from the first of February to the middle of May, a period of three months and a half, the average fall was but one inch per month. So far as can be learned, no record had been kept of the quantity of rain and melted snow at Pittsburgh, until the organization of the Signal Service, in 1870. The remarkable scarcity of rain, within the period above specified, has attracted attention throughout the country, and tables of comparison are being published in the principal cities. By taking the record kept at Canonsburg, near this city, as published in the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture, together with the record kept at the Signal Office in thiscity, since January, 1871, we are enabled to give a summary of the monthly rain-fall for a period of six years, as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	1.78	.97	2.67	4.64	4.02	2.58	1.20
February	2.49	2.93	2.06	1.61	2.20	1.21	0.91
March	3.24	4.01	3.58	3.87	2.25	1.24	1.44
April	.....	3.60	4.56	3.71	3.10	3.10	0.94
May	1.07	5.10	3.16	5.67	3.41	.48	.96
June	4.06	2.85	3.84	3.56	2.56	2.46	.....
July	3.51	3.60	4.08	4.21	3.46	3.31	.....
August	3.64	3.11	3.58	3.27	3.04	1.42	.....
September	3.85	1.15	7.96	3.69	2.04	1.96	.....
October	4.06	2.85	1.52	2.52	1.06	1.52	.....
November	3.44	1.19	2.96	2.35	1.06	3.30	.....
December	3.10	2.93	1.59	2.23	1.06	1.20	.....
	36.89	28.93	35.55	37.96	30.39	30.92	.....

The yearly average, according to the above figures, is 34.20 inches, and the monthly average 2.85 inches. It will be seen that, with the exception of 1867, the rain-fall was less for 1871 than for five years previously, and was about four inches below the average. In the month of March, April, May and June, for the years named, the rain-fall was as follows: 1866, 3.85; 1867, 12.59; 1868, 13.89; 1869, 13.27; 1870, 12.10; 1871, 8.14. Taking the rain-fall for February, March, April, and the twenty-two days of May which have elapsed, and the total for that period is but 4.21. The spring of 1866, and that of 1871, were unusually dry, the total rain-fall being a fraction less than nine inches in the former, and a fraction over eight inches in the latter, from the first of March to the last of June. To obtain the same quantity, this spring, as last, would require a fall of 4.80 inches between this date and the last of June; and to bring the amount to the aggregate of other spring months, given above, would require a fall of nearly ten inches. While the record shows a gradual diminution for a very considerable period, and particularly during the months when moisture is most essential to the maturity of the principal crops, yet it does not exhibit such a scarcity of rain as would cause serious uneasiness to the agriculturist, nor does it give a reasonable ground to speculators to advance the price of breadstuffs. The crops have not suffered yet to any extent, and the prospect now is that there will be abundance of rain within a few days. Indeed, the reports of yesterday show that very heavy rains had fallen or were falling in various parts of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the indications at this writing are that Western Pennsylvania will be favored with abundant showers.

THE latest recruits announced for GREELEY are HORATIO SEYMOUR and General BEAUREGARD, and GREELEY'S committee in their latest bulletin say that he is the favorite of the leaders in the rebellion. There is nothing inconsistent or unnatural in this. What are the objects of those rebel leaders they of course are not free to declare. But in view of the doubt hanging over the question whether the Union is really restored or only pinned together, to be sundered the first moment the leaders in secession get to be strong enough, their preference for GREELEY is not without special interest. Another attempt may be within their purpose. With GREELEY in the White House he would be on their side. He stands pledged to them. In December 1860 he wrote as follows:

"Most certainly we believe that governments are made for peoples, not peoples for governments—that the latter 'derive their just power from the consent of the governed;' and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall see fit to say, authentically, to the residue, 'We want to get from you,' we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—'Go!' We never yet had so poor an opinion of ourselves or our neighbors as to wish to hold others in hated connection with us. But the dissolution of a government cannot be effected in the time required for knocking down a house of cards. Let the cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, 'We want to get out of the Union,' and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay."

MR. GREELEY has never retracted this. These are his sentiments to-day. As President he would put them in practice should an occasion offer. Is it any wonder that SEYMOUR, BEAUREGARD and the chiefs of the rebellion should declare for him? But is their reason a good one why those who stood for the Union in the bloody arbitration which was closed, under the leadership of GRANT, with a decision against the heresy of secession, should support GREELEY? Is a man holding such sentiments fit to be President?

NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

It is an interesting fact not generally known that they now make raisins in California which surpass in excellence the best of those imported from the old world. Mr. JARVIS, owner of the famous Vine Hill Vineyards, last year made many thousand pounds of raisins from his Burgundy grapes, and he thinks that equal success may be attained with other varieties. These raisins are sold at twenty cents a pound. To become independent of Europe in so important a luxury is certainly no insignificant step in American progress. Looking at the subject from this point of view we are reminded of another fact of like tendency, which is the production under the peculiar organization and operative forms of our government, eligibility for a second consecutive Presidental term is intrinsically politic, it is certain that the principle applies no more conclusively against President GRANT than any of his predecessors. There have been six Presidents of the United States each of whom was elected for a second term, and of whom discharged the duties of their office with as much ability and integrity during the last term as the first. Indeed, the Liberal candidate has himself emphatically stated that the re-election of President GRANT was advisable, on the ground that his experience would make him better qualified "for that momentous crisis in 1872 than in 1868." This opinion was given less than fifteen months ago, at which time Mr. GREELEY thoroughly believed that the President's renomination would place him under the strongest incentives which usually influence men to do their best. Whilst it is to be hoped, therefore, that the opposition may profit by the suggestion of the writer in question, it is difficult to see how it can affect the ultimate result, and it is perhaps fortunate for Mr. GREELEY that he announced his intention of delivering no speeches until the close of the campaign. He might else, upon the basis of his former "ideas and convictions," be called upon to take the stump in advocacy of the claims of his probable competitor.

A Suggestion for the Philadelphia Convention.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

New and unexpected things appear to be the order of the day, and I make a proposition for the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which I think will not be without some merit to recommend it. Let the Convention take a new departure altogether and nominate James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for President, and General Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, for Vice President. They combine all the requisite qualifications and a measure of strength not to be despised.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

Grant Better Than Greeley—A Democratic View.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, a Democratic paper of influence, takes the ground that, as between Grant and Greeley, Grant is to be preferred. It says:

As between the two it is not difficult to determine the choice of patriotic feeling. In his family or few, Grant has done something that is practical. When Greeley was growling and howling at home Grant was delivering the nation from the curse of the rebellion that Greeley invoked. Elected to the Presidency, he has reduced the debt and inaugurated an era of widespread prosperity. Under his administration the forges, furnaces and fabrics of the nation are humming with human industry. Our broad fields are blossoming for golden harvests, and agriculturists are reaping riches in recompense for their labor. Our banking system—against which Mr. Greeley is opposed—is now thoroughly perfected, and the people are deriving the benefits of a uniform and careful financial management. In fact, all our home-made fabrics are commanding prices heretofore unknown, our farmers are getting higher and better rates for their grain, and every other products than they have ever realized before, and our finances are full of promise. On this record Grant will go before the people, and it may well be asked how many of the millions appreciating the results of his administration, would, at the pinch, change a certainty for an uncertainty—displace Grant for the shiftless, unreliable and visionary dogmas of Horace Greeley?

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, the well known Massachusetts political economist, fairly and squarely bolts the Cincinnati nominations. "Lest I should be supposed to intend to support this nomination, I desire to say that if I have been 'a humble candle of the Lord in promoting the nomination of Horace Greeley' for President, I desire to atone for my want of sagacity and astuteness by opposing his election in every possible way."

THE Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the proposition by the *North American* that "a Pennsylvanian" for Vice President on the ticket with Grant would be a wise thing to do, observes that "the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin to that office, or some other equally powerful citizen, would do much to harmonise the conflicting elements in that State."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A citizen of New Orleans claims to have discovered a plan for saving twenty-five per cent. in the consumption of coal for steam-making purposes, and at the same time increasing by twenty-five per cent. the steam pressure. His discovery consists in a process for converting the escaping gas of the coal when burning into a hot flame and sending it along the whole length of the boiler. As boiler furnaces are now constructed only the forward part of the boilers receive much heat. By the new method the whole length of the boiler is subjected to an intense heat by the burning of the gas which escapes from the coal.

Following the caterpillar plague, which destroyed the fruit prospect in the neighborhood of Memphis, the farmers of that section have now another enemy to contend with—the black locust. It is reported in swarms throughout the interior, and there is much apprehension of further serious damage to vegetation.

It is now said by astronomers that the planet Jupiter is in a red hot state, and that it is itself the sun and center of a system of dependent worlds.

The interest in the Nashville industrial exposition is said to increase daily. The exposition of articles is about complete, and comprises a wonderful variety, representing all sections of the United States. Crowds of people are in attendance from all quarters of the South. This is the right sort of reconstruction.

Pinadeus is about to try the effect of an international exhibition of art and industry on the people of Spain. The building for the exhibition will be erected in Madrid on a grand scale, and a sufficient force of men is to engage in the work to insure its completion before the beginning of next year. It is to be hoped that country may make a better exhibition of itself than it has done lately.

An experiment is about to be tried in England, the results of which should be carefully watched here. The iron-clad Hotspur has been detailed to discharge a number of five hundred pound shot against the revolving turrets of the iron-clad Glatton, in order to test the real strength of revolving turrets, the advantages and disadvantages of the system, and other points which can only be settled by actual experiment.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* preference for Mr. Greeley is explained as last. The editor says the candidate's temperance principles "leave all the more whisky for the rest of us." So you see it is a Simon-pure case of Bourbonism after all.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have a large force engaged in setting out willow and cottonwood sprouts along the cuts where the snow was so troublesome last winter. Sensible.

The Philadelphia *Legal Gazette* wants a national congress of lawyers called, to invite the Bar of the world to send delegates to an international congress of lawyers, to be held in Philadelphia, during the centennial celebration in 1876. This, however, would utterly destroy its character as a peace celebration.

There is nothing objectionable in the opening of public libraries on Sunday. This, however, can hardly be said of a "sacred concert" given last Sunday night in a New York theatre, which commenced with a comedy, was followed by a sensational melodrama, and concluded with a roaring project farce. It is to be feared that such latitudinarianism will bring the other and worthier object into disesteem.

The master masons of Chicago have resolved that they will hereafter sign no contracts unless they contain a provision exempting the builders from all damages in case of a general strike.

We published the other day a remedy for potato bugs. Here is another, which is said to be quite effectual. Boil tobacco stems in water until a strong solution is obtained, and after the decoction becomes perfectly cool pour a pint or more on each hill of potatoes. The stems can be obtained of any tobacconist at a small cost.

Proof is said to exist that a large gang of the most expert professional pickpockets of England are making preparations to visit Boston at the time of the ensuing jubilee. Some of them will probably visit other cities during their stay in this country. Forewarned is forearmed. Let the proper authorities be on the alert.

English papers are discussing the practicability of importing Chinese into Ireland in order to counterbalance the depletion caused by excessive emigration.

Since the alleged discovery of Dr. Livingstone by one of its correspondents, the New York *Herald* finds its new building too small for the exercise of its enterprise, and will erect still another, on the site of its old one on Nassau street.

A prominent citizen of New Brunswick, conceived the project of making a continuous roadway from the Continental railroad system to the port of Cape Breton.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says the officeholders of that city compose "as atrocious a Tammany as ever afflicted New York." Nearly every one of them, however, is understood to be in favor of the Cincinnati reform movement.

One of the iron beds in the Adirondack mountains, New York, has recently been traced for a mile in length, seven hundred feet in width, and forty feet deep, and found to consist of almost solid ore.

As compared with some other portions of the West but little is heard of Nevada. It is stated, however, that the gold yield of Nevada county alone has been $5,000,000 per annum for two years past, and this year it will be $7,000,000.

A well known New York physician has invented a species of electric spectacles which contain a regular galvanic pile in little shell cases, connected with the side pieces of the spectacles, and in putting them on this is applied behind the ears to the bare skin. One of these on each side of the head keeps up a constant electric current through the brain, the nerves of the face and head, and their muscles. The current is said to be so slight that it is not felt, yet so constant that it cures every unnatural condition of the eyes.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday prints an elaborate expose, the result of several weeks' of careful inquiry by reporters, accompanied in their investigations by public officers, and thorough analysis by a scientific chemist, showing that the milk trade of that city is one monstrous and flagrant swindle, and that more than seventy-five thousand quarts of water are daily sold as adulteration in the milk, at a loss in money of nearly, if not quite, ten thousand dollars a day, and incalculable cost of health and life.

The cotton seed, which until lately planters considered as mere refuse, is now being utilized to a remarkable extent. In New Orleans alone there are six establishments, with a capacity of a hundred thousand tons a year, and an invested capital of a million and a half dollars.

The rice crop along the lower Louisiana coast is reported to the New Orleans *Picayune* as "especially flourishing," while "the rattoon cane, which has hitherto displayed so much sluggishness, is coming out in a manner so positive as even to indicate the most careful managers to brag about what may come of it."

A prominent citizen of Brookline, in this State, has been arrested and fined for the heinous offence of training some vines in the way they should go on a trellis work in front of his own house on Sunday. It is understood that the vines themselves are now under sharp surveillance.

The New York residence of General Washington in 1783 is shortly to be opened as a place of summer resort. The "Beekman Mansion," as it is called, is pleasantly situated, overlooking the East river; has a fine lawn, walks and fountains. The place is eminently historical.

A new British steamship company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a trans-Pacific mail line to connect parts of China and Japan with the Northern Pacific Railroad as soon as the latter shall have been completed. American enterprise should frustrate this movement by occupying the ground in advance.

A new mode of evading the liquor law has been adopted in Maine. A large manufacturer of cider has appointed a number of agents for its sale, giving them powers of attorney, and they have disposed of large quantities by the glass on the ground that they are simply clerks or agents of the manufacturer. A number of lawyers hold that the sale in this manner is legal, and it is said that agents will be appointed in this way throughout the State.

A new cotton region has been discovered in the Cabezon Valley, Lower California. Immigrants from Texas passing through this valley are supposed to have dropped the seed while traveling, as the cotton is growing wild in profusion. The Cabezon valley is now inhabited by a small tribe of peaceable and industrious Indians who raise considerable corn, watermelons, pumpkins and other vegetables and cereals. The fibre of the cotton is said to be of excellent quality.

THE New York *Express* is of opinion that not less than "half a million of Democratic voters will act regardless of any convention though against Grant,"—that is, they will go for Greeley. Taking the statement to be correct, the number is too small to do Greeley any good, and large enough to be fatal to the Democratic party. And still the *Express* has a hankering after Greeley, as a smart thing to do.

PERSONAL.

A number of Philadelphia young ladies have organized a boat club to be called the Dolly Varden, and will practice regularly on the Schuylkill. A loose-fitting white flannel blouse, trimmed with blue ribbon, and jaunty white sailor's hats, trimmed with the same, is said to be the costume decided upon. The club, it is understood, will not embrace any gentlemen.

We observe that several of our exchanges are republishing the verses commencing "Tear down the flaunting lie," originally published in the New York *Tribune* in 1855, and for a long time, as is still the case in some quarters, attributed to Horace Greeley. The verses in question were written by General Halpin Miles O'Reilley); Mr. Greeley having nothing whatever to do with their authorship.

Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has gone to Europe with his family, partly for purposes of rest and recreation, and partly in order to perfect certain arrangements relating to the new Philadelphia steamship line and other correlative matters. Col. Thomas A. Scott, as first Vice President of the company, becomes acting President during the absence of Mr. Thompson.

Soon after the affair of the "Planter," a gentleman, in conversing with General Hunter, asked how he thought the Government would reward Small, the colored fireman who ran her into the Union lines. "Make a Brigadier of him," was the answer. It was about the time Congress was grinding out Brigadiers at such a rate. The General's words came to pass, and Robert Small is not only Senator, but Brigadier also of the militia, as well as Inspector, having lately been appointed by the Governor of South Carolina to both positions.

How many Gordon Aberdeens are there? One was drowned a year or two ago, it will be remembered, while another person, claiming to be a member of the same family, has of late been creating a decided sensation in New York financial and speculative circles. Now comes a well-authenticated story of a certain James C. Fisher, late a soldier in the United States army, and once a clerk in the office of General Sheridan, who died in the Arsenal Hospital at St. Louis, a few days ago, who is asserted to have been George Gordon Murray, of the Aberdeen family, Scotland. From the statement made on his dying bed and other circumstances he seems to have been really a member of London and a member of the noble family of Aberdeen. Perhaps the New York Gordon can tell something about him.

The most popular student at the University of Heidelberg is an American. He has fought something like a hundred duels and was never defeated till nearly the last one he fought when he got his nose almost cut off; but nothing daunted, he stepped up to his adversary, holding the bleeding nose in his hand, challenged him to another duel, which was accepted They fought and the indomitable American came out ahead, to the great gratification of all his admiring friends. He is considered to be the greatest man in Heidelberg, and his name will probably be handed down from generation to generation and looked up to as something superior to something almost immortal, by the students.

The Belford (Pa.) *Inquirer* says that Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, and Commodore Mc-Vicker, of New York, have been spending the past week in that town, and the surrounding country, examining the deposits of iron ore and other minerals. They have been accompanied in their excursions by Col. John F. Lowry, William P. Schell, Esq. and E. F. Kerr, Esq. It is understood that Prof. Silliman expressed himself as very favorably impressed both with the quality and quantity of ores found in that neighborhood.

While Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson was reading "Horatius at the Bridge" in Indianapolis, a few evenings since, her enunciation of the climatic words "the bridge fell," was followed instantly by some horrible crash outside the hall, which continued if several bridges had fallen. The strange incident brought down the house.

A curious portrait of General Washington, on earthenware, is displayed in a New York jeweller's window. It is stated that soon after Washington's death an American pottery in England discovered some sets of earthenware with these portraits enamelled upon them. He purchased the whole lot, had the portraits cut out and framed, and distributed them among his friends.

The famous pianist Wehli has been engaged to play at the Boston Jubilee, at higher terms than have ever been given to any pianist in this country. He is engaged in preparing for the occasion an arrangement of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen," which he will play with the accompaniment of the entire orchestra.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, who has been "cutting up" in some other directions, lately, is now about to cut up into building lots and sell his seven acre tract of land in Springfield, for which he expects to get $100,000.

THE long promised series of papers by Emilio Castelar, the great Spanish Republican orator, is commenced in the June number of *Harper's Magazine*, and will be continued through the year. Senor Castelar begins with a review of the work of the eighteenth century, proceeds to an exposition of the Democratic principles, and discusses the characters and portraits of Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Lamennais, Raspail, Rochefort and Gambetta.

Gen. Woodford says the celebrated war song, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more," was written by a single Confederate sentiment. He wrote it in his shirt sleeves. At all events he laid aside his Quaker principles, if not his coat during its composition.

Among the recent arrivals at the English colony in Iowa, are four baronets' sons, one of whom, named Gordon, has recently been created guished himself in Fife Indian mutiny. These gentlemen come as permanent residents.

European papers are filled with accounts of the calm courage of Professor Palmieri during the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius in remaining at his post in the observatory during the entire period of the convulsion. With his life in his hand, he established himself in the midst of a circle of craters. Observing their eccentricities as calmly as he might have watched the harmless movements of a planet, he has collected much valuable data for succeeding, in scientific value, any that ever before been harvested on the sulphurous soil of Vesuvius. Men have got the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross for far less conspicuous valor.

The Prince Abdallah-el-Guennaouri, nephew of the Emperor of Morocco, has been arrested on a charge of treason. The Prince Abdallah is heir-presumptive to the throne of Morocco. It is said that the arrest is by understanding with Prussia, and that he has agreed to carry out the policy of M. de Bismarck in Algeria.

Christian Sackow, a compatriot of Ole Bull is the latest "star" fiddler. He has invented and plays a violin with twelve strings, four are arranged as in the old-fashioned fiddle, and the others are of fine steel wire tuned to accord.

Another marriage is on the tapis in Paris, which has created quite a breeze among the American colonists there. The parties are Baron Carl Freilander von Forstner and Miss Emily Wheelwright, of New York city.

Queen Victoria's annual summer garden parties have commenced at Buckingham Palace upon a much grander and more extensive scale than ever. It is said that the American countrymen fairly overwhelm the American Minister in London seeking for invitations to the royal entertainments.

Miss Emma Abbott, the popular and very promising soprano singer of Dr. Chapin's church, has completed a course of musical education under difficulties we some time ago gave an account, sailed for Europe last Saturday. She is sent out by her friends in the church in order that she may perfect her musical education, and a large company of them were at the dock to see her off. Miss Abbott, it will be remembered, went to New York as a protege of Miss Kellogg; and is now considered one of the most promising young sopranos of the day.

Rev. William H. Milburn, the "blind preacher," has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife in Morgan county (Ill.) Circuit Court. Mrs. Milburn deserted her husband several years since, and it was upon this ground that the decree was granted. The lady was formerly a beautiful belle of Baltimore, and was united in marriage to the eloquent divine while he was Chaplain of the National House of Representatives.

The New York Astor House boasts of an old gentleman who registered his name on the books of the hotel the first day it opened, and has been there ever since, a period of nearly thirty-four years.

It is reported that Gen. Longstreet is about to make his home at Adrian, Michigan, for the purpose of educating his children there, and that Jefferson Davis is going to settle in New York.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* furnishes that journal with an interesting statement of the large number of territorial railway projects now before Congress, and says of them that the land grant system being completely broken up, with no hope entertained in any quarter of its revival, they are legitimately business enterprises, without any taint of suspicion of being schemes for plundering the public domain. The correspondent enumerates eight or ten different enterprises of this sort, each of an important character, and all of which are in the hands of capitalists prepared to begin work upon them at once. Looking at their extent and magnitude, the vast reaches of territory they embrace, and the enormous impetus which they cannot fail to give to the development of our western resources, one is not only struck with astonishment at the wonderful progress of our material civilization, but also with amazement that any one should be so lacking in sagacity as to imagine that the vast financial, commercial and industrial interests which these enterprises directly affect, will be likely to countenance any change of policy which threatens, even in a remote degree, to unsettle or destroy any one of the multitudinous agencies of national growth and advancement for which they stand. For, after all, the average common sense of the people is King.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister

INANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1872.

ould call the attention of investors ocal loans advertised to-day in our s. As these loans are all issued for ements in and around the city, which ıselves enhance the safety and credit corporations issuing them, the ex- ırse being all for permanent improve- no safer or better investment can be and buyers can feel that besides get- good interest for their money they are gin the development of the resources ity. There are five classes of these earing seven and eight per cent. in-

City of Pittsburgh Penn avenue are so well known that they need no tion. They are a seven per cent. year registered bond, free from all and are a first mortgage on all the y abutting on the avenue.

a long investment the Water Loan re preferable, as they are dated Oc- 1871, and run twenty-five years to ty. They are issued under the act of ly of 1868, and the various supple- thereto, which act makes them a first the water rents of the city. They per cent. interest and are free from bounty and municipal taxation.

Borough of South Pittsburgh bonds ued under act of Assembly of Febru- , 1872, authorizing the borough to a sum not exceeding ten thousand for the purpose of purchasing ground ilding a hose house and to purchase carriage and all equipments neces- operate the same. The bonds bear *er cent. interest*, and are free from all for State purposes, are dated 1872, and mature in five years. De- the State tax, they will pay inves- per cent.

Birmingham Market House bonds ued for the purpose as indicated by tle, bear *eight per cent. interest*, are om county and municipal taxation n ten years to maturity.

Ormsby borough bonds are issued eet improvement and correspond to nn avenue bonds. They bear *seven per interest*, and are free from all taxation a twelve years to maturity.

ssrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ng quotations of Government n New York to-day, as furnished y Jay Cooke & Co., their corre- nts:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
nds of 1881	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
nds of 1865	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
nds of 1864	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
nds of 1862	114	114⅛	114⅛
nds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
nds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
nds of 1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
	108	108	108
	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood street, quote United States es in New York to-day as follows:

States 6s of 1881	118½
States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜
States 5-20s of 1864	113⅜
States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
States 10-40s	111⅝
States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
cific Railroad	
Pacific	116⅝

e following table shows the prices of stocks, gold, etc., at the various ses- of the New York Stock Exchange the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
22, 1872.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	114	114	113⅞
	93¾	93¾	93⅝	94	94	93¾
ulon Pref	98	98	98	98	98	98
ver	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	58	57⅞
ific	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	85	85
xpress	98	98	98	98		
go Ex	59½	59½	59	59½		
n Express	79½	79½		79½		
ster Ex	49	49		49		
k Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
ral scrip	71¾	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
	71¾	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Central	113	113		113		113
Northern	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Central	127	127	126	126		
Erie	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
& North'n	76⅛	76	76⅛	75¾	75¾	75¾
erred		78¾	78¾	78¾		
and	111⅛	111⅛		111⅛		
		78¾	78¾	78¾		
erred		87	87	87		
Mississ	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞
and Alton		98		98		
erred		118		118		
Fiber & K	11	11	10⅞	10⅞		
		127⅝		126		
ey Central		103⅝		103⅝		
acific	40¼	40¾	39¾	39⅝	39¼	39¼
ne Stock			25	25		
			33½	33½		
arolina, July			101		101	
arolina, April			101		101	
ation			33½		33½	

exchange market still works close. day from 50 to 75 cents a thousand en paid by the banks in wishing to in- their Eastern balance. Money is with no pressing demand, there being ficient surplus to lower rates.

rain has started vegetation into life rapidity that emulates Jonah's gourd. neficial effects are felt not only in the g regions, but throughout the cen- rtions of the State, where forest fires een raging. The damage from fire in regions is estimated at two to three dollars.

ssrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- f the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, a the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active

Central	97½
nd Erie	98¾
Navigation	44½
sa	45
k & Alley R.	39

Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penn'a R. R.	50¾
Camden and Amboy	126¼
Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15¾
Reading	69¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

ISS.—The oil market was in a very demoralized n, buyers and sellers being apart in their The result was we have no sales to furnish ters in the present issue. Holders are de- r the previous day's figures, buyers, how- n't see it in that light.

CRUDE.

ve nothing new to note. The asking rates pot 10¾c; May 10¾c; June 10¾c; Parker's No sales were reported.

REFINED.

arket continues to be well supplied. In the of sales we can only give the asking rates, ot 23¾c; May 23½c; June 23¼c; July 23¼a e eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

FILLS, May 22.—The *Chronicle* says: There y little change in the market, and little dis- to operate. On upper road $4 05 was the at close the ruling figure, although re sales a little below. On lower road fa- ers we have no change to note. The closed quiet with sales of 7,000 bbls at quo-

YORK, May 22, closing 21st.—Crude in bulk unt offering at 13¾c; for crude in shipping sale of 3,000 bbls at 17¾c; refined steady oderate demand; a quote for short deliv- 19¾c; sales 1,000 bbls, last half June, at 23¾c, ases 28¾@29¼c. For Philadelphia delivery rket is more active and prices are firmer; 00 bbls refined, first half June, 23¾c; 1,000 ervable to middle June 23½c, and 4,000 bbls private terms.

RTY, May 22.—Market quiet and nothing do- ces unchanged from yesterday.

VILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and steady 1 at $4 00.

RTH CENTER, May 22.—Market quiet and at $4 00.

VILLE, May 22.—Market firm; spot $4 00 bid; aked; nothing doing.

DELPHIA, May 22.—Market quiet; S. W- rude 13¾@13¾c; cases 28½c; no sales; ru- ıne 23¼@25c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

YORK, May 22.—Market very quiet and doing; May 23½c; June offered at 23½c, no ions; crude 13¾@13½c.

VILLE, May 22.—Market firm and quiet at 00.

RTY, May 22.—Market very quiet and nothing t $4 15@4 17½.

VILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and firm; doing yet; bidding $4 00 for spot, holders $4 04@$4 05.

RTH CENTER, May 22.—Market quiet at nothing doing.

DELPHIA, May 22.—May 23½c; June 23¼@ c.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

S.—The stock of 1871 growth being about ted—while advices from hop-growing sec- all parts of the country represent the effects vinter having been very disastrous to the olders of older growths are generally not t. Sales about 200 bales 1870's at from 25c up r lb.

	Bales.
ceipts since September 1st, 1871	26,645
ceipts for same period in 1870	52,498
ceipts for same period in 1869	28,344
xports since September 1, 1871	4,108
xports since September 1, 1872	4,289

Nuremberg Hop Market.

MBERG (Bavaria), May 2, 1872.—Hops—There tinuance of fine, fertile weather, rain and e afternoon, and genial sunshine and plants ite are thriving. Little is to be said about ne stocks of hops are light. People think fa- of the staple and prices are firm, the deal- restricted, at the same time, to filling imme- quirements. It would be difficult to guess at ination the market would be placed were a ion for both export and brewery purposes to ly emerge, as was the case last year. At all the still ample stocks of hops of 1870 would be resorted to.

The Lake Superior Strike.

ake Superior troubles seem to grow out of ing besides the amount of wages paid by the ers. In the mines of Calumet, Hecla and oolcraft, the first day's hostilities were fol- y an important increase of wages. This to have no effect in quieting the trouble, the ers still refusing to return to their work or to thers to do so. At last accounts it had ed to a war of races, the Cornish and Irish on one side being pitted against the Swedes, glish and the Irish were the first to begin the ance, and when the employers proposed an e of wages the Swedes were satisfied and d to resume work. This incensed the workmen, and they now carry things with a and. Two companies of troops have been the scene, but the struggle is long and the r on which they were sent lost a whole day ng aground in the St. Clair river. Until they he property and lives of the whole mining d in the vicinity of Houghton are at the mercy ooters.

Detroit Market.

ODAY, May 22.—*Flour* firm. Wheat steady and oser; extra $7 06; No 1 $2 05; amber $1 96. ill and lower at 56c. Oats dull at 47c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 22, 1872.

REMARKS.—As we write, late in the evening, general rains are falling, which will have a good effect upon the wheat and other crops. We have little changes to note in the market, and these will be found below.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	Week previous.
Flour, bbls	6,742	5,518
Apples, bbls	569	811
Cheese, boxes	1,319	1,193
Corn, sacks	5,831	5,807
Wheat, sacks	5,962	3,318
Barley, sacks	2,936	507
Rye, sacks	688	179
Oats, sacks	9,330	8,641
Butter, packages	289	317
Bacon, pieces	3,879	3,434
Bacon, tierces	316	247

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Market quiet and firm, with sales reported as follows: Soda ashes, common, 4¾@5c; refined 5¾@6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¼c; nitrate soda, crude, 5c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES—Receipts 100 bbls. Market dull; choice $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 45 packages. We are reported sales as follows: Choice fresh roll 23@25c; prime 18a 22c; prime packed 18a20c; baker's 8a12c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Prime white $3 00a3 25 ₱ bushel; common and mixed, $2 50.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; sales at 6a8c ₱ lb as to quality.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3,$2 75; common $2 25a 2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ½ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ¼ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We note a large demand for cured hams, and prices of all articles in hog products have advanced. Below we give the revised figures: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 12c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 17¾c; mess pork $15 ₱ bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10¾c; do kegs and buckets 11¾c. Receipts bacon—pieces, 3,879; tierces, 25.

CIDER—The demand is limited and sales are made at a range from $8 to $15 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and sales are made at the following figures: Sperms, 45c; adamantine 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₱ case.

PICKLES—Eastern ₱ bl $15 0a17 00; western $10 a12; per hundred 70a75c.

CHEESE—Receipts light, being only 35 boxes. We quote: Ohio Goshen 15a16c; factory 12a14c; dairy 10a12c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8a9c ₱ lb; shoulders 4½ a5c ₱ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₱ lb; country lard 7¼a 8c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 19a20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12a14; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beesen's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples 9a10c ₱ lb; peaches, halves, 2a10c ₱ lb; mixed 7a8c ₱ lb; peeled 15a18c ₱ lb; blackberries 15a16c ₱ lb; dried cherries 5a6c ₱ lb; seedless 25a30c.

FEATHERS—No 1 75c wholesale, and 80a85c in a small way; mixed stock 40a60c.

FOOD—Supply is in excess of the demand and sales are made at 10a14c ₱ dozen.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices of groceries. The market remains firm for all leading articles and a fair amount of business doing. Below we give actual sales:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11½c; Ex C 11¼c; C 11¼c; O yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾a10c. New Orleans sugars, fair 10¾c; good 10¾c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, 23c. *Coffee*—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 24¼c; fair 23¾ c; *Java* 28c; *Laguayra* 26a27c; *Mocha* 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 28c ₱ lb. *Syrups*—Havemeyer & Elder 55c; H. & R. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 55c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

HIDES AND SKINS—*New Orleans Molasses*—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

FLOUR—The receipts are on the increase, being 1,185 bbls since our last report. Choice brands winter wheat flour are in demand at good prices, whilst low grades are inactive. Stores rates are as follows: Fancy winter $10 35a10 50 ₱ bbl; good brands $9 50; bakers $9a9 50; spring wheat $8 75a9 25; ordinary brands $8 50a9. Some leading dealers insist that full prices will rule during the season. Mill rates: National white wheat $10 75; Dan Emile, Columbia amber, $10; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 60 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts for some days past have been extremely light. This has to a certain extent been made up prices to the present standard. Since our last the following lots were received:

	Cars.		Cars.
Corn, sacks	931	Oats, sacks	
Wheat, sacks	731		

For several days past no barley and only one small lot of rye were received. Wheat—The receipts show a falling off amounting to 2,619 sacks. Wheat continues the leading article, previous prices being maintained notwithstanding the decline in the West. We quote nominally; red western $2 05a 2 10; white $2 10a2 25. Oats are steady with a good trade demand. We quote sales of mixed at 54a55c; prime white 56a57c ₱ bushel. Corn—We can report a fair jobbing demad, with sales of shelled at 66a 70; mixed to prime yellow car corn command 66a 67c. Rye—Rumors we have before made in this line are maintained. The week's receipts were less than 200 sacks. We quote at $1 00a1 05 ₱ bushel. Barley—In the season being over, we did not learn of any transactions; spring 75a80c; fall 80a85c ₱ bushel.

COAL OIL—Refined at 23½c ₱ gal.

HAY—Baled, on wharf, $28 ₱ ton.

HORSE—Sales at 6a8c ₱ lb for 1,200 lbs.

HUSKS—Demand active at 2¾a3¼c.

HONEY—Prices nominal, at 23a28a30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $300a320.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 85a85c; No 2, 80a83c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 82a85c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2d 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

NAILS—Sales at 6a5c ₱ lb for 100 kegs.

OILS—Coal oil 27½c; lard oil 85c; linseed 85c; neatsfoot $1 90.

POULTRY—Live chickens are held at 75a85c ₱ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 3a3½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush.

RAGS—Country mixed at 4a4½c.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store 2c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Pure rye or bourbon, common rectified 92c a $1; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; pure and corn $1 60a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00a8 00 as to age.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 18.—The sales are 57,500 lbs Cape at 44a47½c; 4,000 lbs South American 41c; 13,000 lbs unwashed medium do, 57c; 2,000 lbs Russian noils, 45c; 2,000 Scuteri lambs, 54c; 5,000 lbs scoured 90a$1 15; 5,000 lbs fine noils, $1 04; 28,500 lbs Eastlinda, 62c; 12,500 lbs Monteviden, 51c; and 3,000 lbs Mestiza, 41c. 14,000 lbs Buenos Ayres sheep skins sold at 37½c. Domestic in very light stock, and prices continue nominal. Fulled wool, however, is in demand. Quiet, but Texas comes forward slowly, and is held at about 60c. Texas is quoted at 58@59c; and 58@58½c. We note sales of 28,000 lbs super 74a85c; 10,000 lbs pulled 75c; 4,000 lbs domestic noils, 36½c; 5,000 lbs Georgia, 56a58c; 11,000 lbs do slightly burry, 45c; 10,000 Ohio fleeces, and 34,000 lbs fall clip, California, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 18.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, at 52 a53c; full blood merino fleece, 52a53c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 50a52c; common fleeces, 75a78c; full-washed, choice selected, through grades, 50 a57c; well washed, 53a55c; fair ordinary, 50a51c; low or burry, 75a78c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 75a 78c; city super, 75a80c; western, 68a70c. California, fine, fall clip, 37a40c; medium, fall clip, 40a43c; burry, fall clip, 30a35c. Colorado and Texican, fine and medium, choice selected, 43a52c; fine and medium, washed, 55a56c; common washed, 42a45c; black, 33a35c; unwashed, 35a40c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 43a45c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42a43c; 38a40c.—*North American.*

BOSTON.

May 18.—The wool market exhibits no new feature. Transactions during the week have been light, and for the most part at unchanged prices; though for inferior grades and ill-conditioned parcels these rule in favor of the buyer. Manufacturers are operating cautiously, and as a general thing taking only sufficient stock to meet present requirements. But they are on the alert for bargains, and occasionally pick up round lots that are pressed for sale, at a little below the current market rates.

There is an earnest inquiry on the part of those who will shortly be forced into the market, but all who are able to do so are holding off for the assurance that no further decline is possible. It is the opinion of holders that the bottom has been reached; and hence, though they are anxious to sell, they are not disposed to meet the views of that class of buyers who believe (without assigning any plausible reason for their belief) that wool is going to be much cheaper in the near future. Both buyers and sellers are anxiously awaiting developments in regard to the new domestic clip.

This is not likely to come forward in season to meet the deficiency caused by the near exhaustion of the old crop, of which very little that is desirable is now left in the hands of the trade. Hence manufacturers will be obliged to fall back upon foreign wool almost entirely next month. Many of them have already done so, and we are now working up scarcely anything but Australian, Cape, and South American staple. Fortunately, the supply of these fine foreign wools just now is quite ample, and as the result of their substitution for domestic is generally satisfactory, there is not likely to be any famine or embarrassment among consumers on account of the scarcity of the latter.

Indeed, the supply of foreign staple for cloth ing purposes is more than sufficient to bridge over to the new clip. Hence manufacturers will not necessarily be forced into the country for wool, before the clipping season is fairly inaugurated; and if they do go voluntarily, will be able to steal a march on regular dealers, they must expect to pay the penalty resulting from the reign of high prices all through the coming year, which is by no means content to remain at home, and use for a while these choice grades of foreign wool, which are offering at comparatively low prices, the result will probably be to their advantage.

The imitations in domestic deece have been very light in the absence of any selection, and prices for mixed and coarse grades are unchanged. Fulled wool is moving more freely, but at a further slight decline for the inferior grades of Western. New Kentucky combing is beginning to arrive, and small sales have been made at rather a high figure. Small lots of new California spring clip are also at hand; but these have been secured at a high cost and are generally held above the views of buyers, from San Francisco we learn that prices have further declined, 56c being now the outside figure for choice. Northern deece; but the market still continues dull and business is mostly at a stand.

Sales of domestic for the week have been very small, and foot up only about 225,000 lbs. Included are 8,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania XXX at 80c; 1,000 lbs X Kentucky at 75c; 3,000 lbs do at 72½c; 30,000 lbs delaine at 53c; 40,000 lbs do at 51@52½c; 2,000 lbs heavy X fleece 68c; 10,000 lbs do 67c; sales 4,500 lbs extra at 90c; 20,000 lbs do 75c; 2,500 lbs do 74c; 1,500 lbs Eastern extra 80c; 20,000 lbs super 72a73c; 500 lbs black pulled 65c; 25,000 lbs sheep skins on private terms.

In combing wool, sales 10,000 lbs new Kentucky on private terms; 5,000 lbs domestic 55c; 1,000 lbs unwashed do 64c; 1,000 lbs do 52½c; 2,000 lbs do 50c.

In California wool, sales 9,000 lbs old spring (burry) at 41c; 1,500 lbs new spring 61c; 2,500 lbs lambs 40c; 2,000 lbs scoured $1 12½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The Wool Crop of the World.

The following figures, taken from the Paris *Journal des Economies*, are of interest, as showing the estimated production of wool in those countries which contribute to the European and American consumption of that staple:

ESTIMATED WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IN 1871, IN PORTIONS OF 454 GRAMMES, OR LBS.

England	159,969,000	Denmark	7,934,000
Australia	152,500,000	Germany	52,980,000
Russia		Holland	11,130,000
Land	6,136,000	Belgium	3,500,000
New Zealand	88,515,000	France	91,108,000
Cape of Good Hope	88,000,000	Spain	74,433,000
La Plata	198,070,000	Italy	33,843,000
East Indies	18,297,000	Austria	31,075,000
Russia	190,760,000	Switzerland	1,336 000
Sweden	6,682,000	United States	157,000,000
Norway	6,395,000	Total	1,121,519,000
Greece	7,618,000		

The best practical agriculturalists in this and other countries admit that although the growing of sheep does not pay always, the production of wool in thickly settled countries, yet it does pay as a means and an indispensable means of keeping land in heart. Sheep culture is valuable in this, and is demanded for the renovation of the soil, otherwise the deterioration of the soil will in a short time far exceed the cheapness of foreign woods.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Flour quiet and scarcely so firm. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 red winter $2; No 2 $1 90. Corn dull and lower at 59c. Oats dull; No 1 49c. Refined petroleum firm at 20a20½c, in car lots.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

REMARKS.—There is little change to note in market, the most noticeable being in copper. The wool market is looking up, small lots of the new clip putting in an appearance and selling at 60a62c for common fleece. But the market will not be fairly alive before the first of June. As to prices we quote the New York *Daily Bulletin* of Wednesday, which says: "It appears certain that wool must rule high for some time to come. 75c ₱ lb being the likeliest basis." There is little doing in this market. All other leading articles are unchanged in price. Trade is pronounced satisfactory. Below will be found the state of the market.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14 c	Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14 c	Duquesne	13½c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c
Conestogas	11 @ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	25 @		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 90a1 00
Proof rectified do		1 00a1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		2 25
proof gallon		1 00
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00a8 00
Domestic Gin		1 50a1 75
Holland Gin		2 00a3 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50a1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50a1 75
Port Wine		1 00a1 50
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00a2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50a1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 00a2 50
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50a65 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75a2 00
Rum, Jamaica		5 00a5 50

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Manilla sash cord	30½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20
American hacked hemp tarred rope	19
American hacked hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	22
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	20@22
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	23
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 0
Flooring	55 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Planing boards	30 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Flow and casing, Weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Moulded and beaded weatherboarding	45 00
Half-inch patent planed	35 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	30 00
Twelve-inch patent, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed on shingles	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 2, 16-inch, sawed	4 00
Lath	4

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

Inside Braziers' Copper, over 12 ₱ sheets, (or 14 ₱ in square foot)	Wrought Iron pipe.	Galvanized pipe.	Weight of pipe.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per foot
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	45		
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	45		
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	48		
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	51		
Segment and Pattern Sheets	48		
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	43		
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	43		
Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity)	50		
Copper Bottoms	48		
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's pattern	53		
Copper Bottom, Hanbury's pattern	50		
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)	35		

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

	Wrought	Galvanized	Weight
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.			
Inside	Iron pipe.	pipe.	of pipe.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per foot
⅛	10	20	24
¼	10	20	42
⅜	12	20	56
½	20	40	85
¾	20	39	1 41
1	20	49	1 61
1¼	39	52	2 30
1½	50	67	2 69
2	50	62	3 60
2½	1 10	1 45	5 77
3	1 10	1 50	7 54
3½	1 85	2 40	9 00
4	1 70	2 85	10 71
4½	2 30	3 60	12 49
5	3 20	5 15	14 56
6	4 60	6 60	19 50

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 8-10c, card rates, 2 ₱ cent. off net.

Nails, $5 50 card rate, 12¼c ₱ keg, 2 ₱ cent. off net iron wedges.....6½c ₱ lb net

Norway Nail rods.....8 6-10c ₱ lb net

Iron fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 10 ₱ cent. off net of fence, net.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts.....50 and 10 ₱ cent. off net

Plow bolts.....10 "

Stove bolts at the list price.....10 "

Machine and square head bolts, new list 10 "

Coach and lag screws, new list.....10 "

Bolt ends, new list.....10 "

Square and hexagon nuts and washers, 1 cent ₱ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, Net Prices.

5 6-10c; ⅝ and ¾ in. diam., 5 6-10c; ⅞ in. diam. 5 6-10c; ₱ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ¼c ₱ lb advance.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅜ in. diam. 9 3-10c; ½ in. diam. 9 3-10c; ⅝ in. diam. 9 3-10c; 1 cent ₱ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam 10 3-10c; ⅞ in. diam. 11 3-10c; 1 in. diam. 12 3-10c ₱ 100 pairs.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8 1-10c ₱ lb; 9 to 13 in. long, 9 6-10c ₱ lb net.

Strap and T hinges.....5 ₱ cent off.

Screw hitching rings.....$7 00 ₱ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....$15 50 ₱ doz. net.

Cast iron wheels.....20 ₱ cent off.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 4 feet long.....9 ₱ lb, 5 9-10c

1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....6 2-10c

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....6 7-10c

⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....7c

⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....7 5-10c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end.....6 2-10c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at scre

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year at.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE coalition between less than a dozen Republican and the Democratic members of the Connecticut Legislature, resulting in the re-election of O. S. FERRY, Republican, to the United States Senate, is claimed as a "Liberal" victory, notwithstanding that Senator is not claimed to be a supporter of the Cincinnati nominations. The truth is, the election of a Republican to the Senate was inevitable, and the contest becoming a personal one between Gen. HAWLEY and Mr. FERRY, the Democrats, with the aid of ten Republicans, who refused to be bound by the party caucus, decided in favor of the latter. The result has no other significance than this.

THE New York *Tribune* insists that the Democratic party has virtually surrendered its hostility to "equal rights regardless of color." Last Saturday there was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore a case of violation of the Enforcement act by a county official, in refusing negroes the opportunity of registration, a verdict of guilty being returned. A number of similar indictments against other Registers of Elections are pending. The defence was conducted by the Attorney General, and notice of appeal was given, a provision for the defense of the cases having been made by the Democratic State Legislature. Are instances like these the grounds on which the *Tribune* bases its conclusion that that party has surrendered its hostility to "equal rights, regardless of color?"

A LEADING Democratic journal is greatly puzzled over the rapid decrease in the native population in the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding that they are "better fed, better clothed and better sheltered than under the ancient regime." There is really no mystery about the matter. The history of the Democratic party sufficiently proves that in the degree in which the principles of Christianity and civilization advance, certain organizations sink into weakness and decay. The present approximate perfection of man is, according to DARWIN, owing to the fact that where two species or systems come into contact, the fittest only survives. And this theory of natural selection, we take it, accounts alike for the falling off in the native population of the Sandwich Islands, and for the marked contraction and reduction of volume and greatness which the political party in question is itself experiencing.

THE extreme dryness of the weather, which has been a subject of comment for months, is now becoming a matter of serious concern. A dry fall and winter may be endured without serious loss, but a drouth in spring is always disastrous. The average monthly rain-fall, for this region, is about three inches. During the past nine months the average has only been two inches. From the first of February to the fifteenth of May, a period of three months and a half, the total rain-fall was but three inches and fifty-one one-hundredths, or an average of but one inch per month! Such a scanty fall at this season of the year might well cause apprehension. The general anxiety, however, has been relieved by the heavy showers of Saturday and Saturday night. We have not ascertained the quantity of water that fell, but there has been enough to mollify the earth, and give fresh vigor to the growing crops.

THE conflicting views of the Democratic press concerning the propriety of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination by the forthcoming Baltimore Covention, bear a remarkable resemblance to the pending controversy respecting the Alabama question. What with the urgent presentation of the "indirect claims" of the Liberal Republican candidate on the Democracy, on the one hand, and of the setting forth of the "consequential damages" of such a step, on the other, the spokesmen and organs of that party are at present pretty busily employed. "Who's boy are you?" said a trader to a colored man, on board of a steamboat, in those days when slavery was supposed to be a "divine institution." "Well, sah, dunno; masser's in thar playin' poker, and it's mighty unsartin who dis chile belongs to, until de game is played out." For the sake of the candidate's own peace of mind, if for no other reason, it is to be hoped the present uncertainty as to which way the cat will jump may soon be over.

THE New York *World* prints extracts from the Republican platform of 1856, when that party made its first Presidential nomination, and from that of 1860, on which Mr. LINCOLN was elected, to show that the Republican party of to-day is not the party of that early period. At what date did the war of the rebellion occur? Or has there really been no secession and bloody-handed attempt to strangle liberty and set back the progress of the age? The *World* quotes the Republican platform of 1860. Does it happen to recollect what followed the people's lawful and peaceable election of the candidate nominated upon it? Who made necessary the changes in platforms and policy of which that journal complains? Of course, if it holds now as it held then, that the endurance of our political fabric was of secondary importance to the principle of States rights, there is nothing more to be said. Nevertheless, when making comparisons, it should be careful that they are of a character not to provoke damaging comment. Don't expose your own breast when lunging at an opponent, *World*. It is dangerous.

THE President's recent message to Congress concerning the necessity of the adoption of measures for the protection of immigrants from the demoralizing influences and barbarous treatment to which during their passage to this country and upon their arrival in it they are now so often exposed, is attracting deserved attention, and it is to be hoped that before it adjourns Congress may see fit to take some practical steps to carry out the humane recommendations of the Executive. The hardships and sufferings to which this large and constantly increasing class of inchoate citizens are now compelled to submit during the voyage hither, and the iniquitous impositions practised upon their ignorance by unscrupulous harpies after reaching port, would certainly seem to call for immediate and comprehensive action with a view at least of insuring personal protection and sanitary care on board, with civilized treatment and exemption from organized robbery and fraud on shore. The whole country, irrespective of political parties or divisions, has a vital interest in this matter, and its accomplishment should not be postponed or delayed.

THE Missouri *Caucasian*, the cardinal points of whose doctrines are State Rights, the repudiation of the National debt, and the "Derringer resort" in the event of the re-election of President GRANT—and which, according to its own claim, first suggested and advocated the ticket of GREELEY and BROWN—has at last been heard from. We were not mistaken in the other day predicting that its support of the candidates would be of the most enthusiastic description. In his peculiar way the editor fairly outrivals TILTON. We do not care to reproduce the article, masterly as it is, but will simply say that it warns all—

"Unconstitutional Congresses of perjured ruffians; itchy-palmed, bribe-taking, office-peddling Presidential boors and sots; usurping Legislatures, blasphemous pickpocket Senators and Governors, shoulder-strapped outlaws, titled bummers, reconstruction satraps, nigger bacchanals, bondholders"—

And all other persons whom the proclamation concerns, that the hour of their doom is about to strike, "through the triumphant election of GREELEY and BROWN." It is greatly to be hoped the *Tribune* will not fail to give this handsome indorsement a prominent place among its current reproductions of journalistic opinion concerning the nominations. Such zealous and unbought service deserves, at least, so much recognition.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT having secured from Congress all the legislation concerning his Southern railroad enterprises for which he asked, proposes, it is said, to push the construction of the Texas Pacific Road with all the energy and resources at his command. In connection with this great project we observe that his name appears at the head of another recently organized enterprise, hardly less important in its objects and contemplated results—the object of the movement being the development of the mining and industrial interests of Texas. The names of four foreign ministers appear upon the roll of the stockholders of the association, while among the directors are some of the leading capitalists and business men of the country. A large and effective corps of surveyors, under military protection from the government, is now *en route* for the scene of operations. It is thought that Texas is exceedingly rich in mineral resources. Copper and coal are said to abound in vast quantities, with iron, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, salt, and other valuable deposits. The object of the expedition is to develop the existence of these deposits, as well as of marble, granite, limestone, porphyry, and other useful building material. Aside from the private benefits which the company expect to derive from the enterprise, the expedition can hardly fail to be of great public service in opening up the hidden resources of the vast regions of the Southwest.

FEMALE ENFRANCHISEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Americans might well take interest in the agitation for woman suffrage in England, even if the same subject were not a domestic question among ourselves. There are differences. In the old country the controversy, for one thing, is carried on with more uniform decorum, and the "cause" is quite unembarassed by those clogs which weigh it down on this side of the water. There is no British WOODHULL, and masculine sympathies have never there been so outraged and distressed as they were lately at Cincinnati by the modest assurance of those champions who insisted on recognition with such strange pertinacity. Another difference lies in the fact, that while American advocates of the cause demand the suffrage for all, the British bill which suffered its "annual defeat" in Parliament, a few days ago, does not enfranchise married women, but simply extends to "spinsters and widows" who own houses and pay rates the right of voting for members of Parliament. While a majority of the English friends of enfranchisement would be content if they could carry this measure, a zealous minority only look upon this as a mere step towards a more comprehensive act. Mr. M. D. CONWAY, whose sympathies are with the reformers, devotes nearly an entire long letter to an account of the present phase of the agitation, from which it would appear that instead of gaining, the cause is losing ground. Last year 151 members of the House of Commons voted in favor of the bill against 219 in opposition. This year the vote stood 143 for and 222 against it. According to Mr. CONWAY, this result is not an expression of the opinion of the people, as he says that "within the year the cause has grown in favor among the people with unexampled rapidity," referring in evidence to the countless petitions and enthusiastic meetings in which they have set forth their views and wishes on the subject. He ascribes the defeat in the House partly to the ineffective, unimpressive manner in which the bill was supported by its special advocate, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, and partly to the fact that the leading female friends of the cause have been prominent in opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. While these acts are very offensive to the moral sensibilities of most of the ladies who contend for enfranchisement, hard-headed members of Parliament for the most part think these same acts highly necessary and beneficial, even though they incidentally protect the vicious. The opposition offered to these laws by women reformers has thus led to the fear, that if they were invested with political power, female influence would not be favorable to the rule of reason, and would favor the reign of prejudice and passion in the affairs of government.

MR. CARL BLIND, in a letter to the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* on the same subject, says that after the prolonged agitation of the question the petitions about which so much has been said contained only 249,000 names. Of these a majority belonged to men, many of whom no doubt subscribed in courtesy more than from conviction, and of the female names many belonged to minors and many to servants and others in a state of dependence, who were not personally interested in the bill. Mr. BLIND remarks that the mass of English women are conservative in temper and more subject than men to sacerdotal influence. Thus the ten ladies some time ago elected to the London School Boards, steadily vote with the clergy against their opponents. Hence this republican correspondent thinks that the consequence of the introduction of female suffrage in England would be political reaction. Though some radical members of Parliament, while anticipating this result, still favor the cause, there can be no doubt that the prospect makes others reluctant to give political power to a class whose accession would, they believe, reinforce Toryism and tithes. "It is noteworthy," the correspondent says, "how much woman suffrage has gained in favor among certain conservatives, especially among clerical gentlemen." This is an aspect of the subject which has not received much attention on this side of the Atlantic. One would like to hear Miss ANTHONY on the subject.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

It is likely that many Americans who read the lengthened correspondence between Lord GRANVILLE and Mr. FISH concerning the question of indirect damages, see cause for regret that any attempt was made to adjust the disagreement by means of the telegraph. More unsatisfactory and ungraceful diplomatic communications than those dispatches by cable have surely seldom, if ever, been submitted to the eyes of the world. No multiplication of words would have sufficed to impart either strength or elegance to the American position disclosed in the notes, and presented as it is in the few bald words necessarily conveyed by the medium of transmission, General SCHENCK'S notes convey the irresistible impression that they are the suggestion of a spasmodic and quite desperate effort to save the treaty at whatever expense of consistency and dignity might be found indispensable.

Mr. FISH'S very long letter of the 16th of April is written with great ability, and shows that the American interpretation of the treaty as to the right of making national or consequential damages a part of the American case, rests upon a much firmer foundation than has been generally supposed. The effect of his statement is to increase the wonder that the British Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty, failed to understand the necessity of a distinct reference to a matter which had already been made so prominent in the great controversy. The truth probably is that the member of the Commission whose legal education and knowledge gave him the position of counsel to the rest, that is, Professor MONTAGUE BERNARD, never for a moment believed that the American government would ever seriously, and in cold blood, urge the claim for consequential damages. The claim is one of which a master of international law could not possibly think with deference. When presented and eloquently insisted upon in Mr. SUMNER'S famous harangue, the claim was treated with ridicule in Great Britain, and in this country it commanded little respect from lawyers or from people of intelligence in general. Then, no doubt, the British Commissioners gave American claims the same measure of acuteness and foresight which would prevent them from maintaining a principle the establishment or practical recognition of which was certain to prove damaging in the long run to their own country. However blinded or through whatever fascination the English negotiators seem really to have aided in the construction of a treaty in which they agreed to submit this claim to arbitration. That this is the implication of the Washington engagement it is hardly possible to doubt after reading Mr. FISH'S masterly letter. But the negligence or oversight of the English Commissioners in thus recognizing the right of the American government to submit the claim to arbitration, is after all less remarkable than the negligence or oversight of the American Secretary of State in assuming the expediency of such a step. In the midst of the war, and under the irritation of British injury, Mr. ADAMS'S warnings of a future day of reckoning, when the English government might have to atone for even the remote consequences of its remissness in neutral duties, were sufficiently reasonable and appropriate. That in the many years which have since elapsed, an American statesman and jurist failed to discover that no such punishment could be exacted without ratifying a dangerous law against ourselves, is rather wonderful.

The change of opinion on the part of Mr. FISH, touching this subject since the American case was prepared, is manifest in the telegraphic correspondence to which we have referred. Mr. SCHENCK thinks it "desirable and important to both parties and all nations to have a decision of the arbitrators, that a nation is not responsible in pecuniary damages for the consequential results of a failure to observe neutral obligations," and Mr. FISH is content to accept the recognition of this principle by Great Britain as sufficient compensation for the surrender on his part of the right of arbitration; his final position being substantially, that, in the original statement of the American case the claim for national damages was inserted and elaborately upheld by argument, not that the claim might be allowed and England thus punished, but that the claim might be rejected and the rights of neutrals vindicated from dangerous assumption; a shifting of ground so complete as to remind spectators of the warrior who first marched up a hill and then marched down again. The conclusion is certainly rather lame and impotent, but the absurdity of the incident would doubtless soon be forgotten in the benefits which are likely to result from the success of the treaty imperiled by the original blunder. While the failure of the treaty would entail great international losses and permanent regrets, the awkward and undignified embarrassment caused by Mr. FISH'S inability to grasp the final consequences of his own arguments, will pass away with the idle laughter of the diplomatists.

THE *Abeille*, a French paper of New Orleans sees nothing in the nominations made at Cincinnati which should modify the attitude of the people Louisiana toward the Presidential election, as the good of the State cannot be promoted by the success of any candidate more or less radical. It would, however, be very different, the *Abeille* says, if there were a question of electing to the Presidency a man, like Brooklyn *Eagle*—now a warm advocate of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination by the Democracy—"is the organ, apologist and defender," is due to the fact that the editor of the latter paper recently visited the *Tribune* office and consummated an arrangement, the substance of which was that the party of the first part should discontinue its exposures of the ring, on the specific understanding that the party of the second part should vigorously press Mr. GREELEY upon the Democratic party as its candidate for President. The *World* further declares that "Mr. GREELEY is receiving the unanimous support of every corrupt and scandalous ring throughout the State," and closes its indictment by characterizing him as a candidate "for whom the honest, thinking mass of Democrats could no more vote, than a Jew could be persuaded to eat pork, or the Union League Club to hang upon its walls a portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS." As we have intimated, the *World* puts its charges into the form of questions, which, it avers, are not asked at random nor in the mere wantonness of imaginative curiosity, but upon evidence of the most trustworthy character, and to which it challenges the *Tribune* to make reply. The response of that journal is now in order.

GREAT interest continues to be manifested everywhere concerning the probable fate of the supplemental article of the treaty of Washington. It is to be hoped that, whatever action is taken upon it by the Senate, that body will pay no attention to the excited clamor raised by some journals concerning the matter. The preservation of the honor of the country is, of course, the paramount consideration; but if, consistently with its maintenance, a way of escape can be found from the results of ill-managed negotiations, it would be worse than folly to refuse to avail ourselves of it for no better reason than a sentimental punctilio. All the commercial and financial interests of the country demand a final settlement of these outstanding difficulties. The burden-bearing people of both nations are sick and tired of delay. If a moderate verdict is delivered by the arbitrators, giving substantial damages, enough at once to show that the ground of complaint was real and well founded, and to vindicate fully the obligations imposed by international law, and enough also to indemnify the private individuals who have really suffered from injury arising from want of due care and precaution, the people of this country will be fully satisfied. Every year our commercial and financial relations with Great Britain are becoming closer and more intimate, and the interest of neither country lies in pushing matters to logical extremities, but in the settlement of the question on a basis of that practical common sense and mutual good will which should exist between kindred nations.

ASIDE from the palpable fact that, however well intended the Liberal Republican movement may originally have been, yet as the ticket stands now it is nothing but Democracy in disguise—in that Mr. GREELEY is apparently to be used as a figure head for attracting, if possible, a sufficient number of votes to defeat the regular Republican nominee, only in the event of his election to be thrust aside by the BROWNS and BLAIRS and the rest of the Democratic band—so much of the recently published letter of the poet WHITTIER concerning the Presidential question as relates to the causes of what he calls "the recent complications," deserves to be thoughtfully pondered by Republicans generally. WHITTIER attributes the movement of which Mr. GREELEY is the head, chiefly to the attempts made in some quarters "to forbid the right of choice of candidates to Republicans in advance of the nominating convention," and to the displacement of Senator SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is no question that the clear-sighted Quaker poet has in this matter hit the nail squarely on the head, and although Mr. GREELEY is now, by reason of his political associations, set over in direct antagonism to nearly every principle (except secession) to which his life has heretofore been devoted, that fact does not make the blind unwisdom of some other persons one whit less. It is to be hoped the lesson of the mistake may not pass unheeded.

THERE are a number of gratifying evidences that our ocean carrying commerce is about to experience a substantial revival, notably in Asiatic and Pacific waters. The development of our commercial facilities and relations with the Pacific coast is naturally giving rise to a number of new undertakings between the ports of that coast and China, Japan and Australia. Nothing is so productive of commerce as new lines of railroads create new steamship lines, and these in turn beget other facilities of communication and intercourse, until land and sea are interlaced with pathways for the distribution of the means and the stimulation of the growth and brotherhood of the world. In view of the increase of trade thus promised in those seas, and of the consequent augmented wealth and importance which are certain to accrue, it would seem wise on our part not to neglect, nor even to defer, the cultivation and development of the incipient commerce now existing between this country and the Islands of the South Pacific ocean. Many of these lie almost directly in the line of traffic between our Western ports and the countries of Asia and Australia. Sooner or later they are bound to become the homes of teeming industrial populations, and that nation which is now the first to plant the germs of commercial intercourse with them, will in all probability be also the principal gatherer of its ripe fruit-tage.

SOME difference of opinion obtains in various quarters respecting the number of electors to which each State will be entitled in the next electoral college, the question having arisen whether the college should be fixed by the census of 1860 or 1870. The act of Congress of March 2, 1792, would seem, however, to settle the matter beyond question. This act provides that the number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives "to which the several States may be entitled at the time when the first President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office." From this it results that each State must have electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which it is entitled under the new apportionment for the Forty-third Congress. A subsequent section of the above law provides that where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, the number of such electors shall accord with the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The present Congress having, however, made the apportionment in question, the provision is inoperative as regards the next electoral college.

THE report which comes from Washington to the effect that the Postal Telegraph bill will shortly be taken up in the Senate, with a probability of its passage, and that the House is also favorably disposed toward the measure, is as gratifying as unexpected. We had hardly dared to hope that the present Congress would have the nerve to break through the opposition of the telegraph monopoly, so as to put the country even partially in possession of the benefits of the government postal telegraph. Great care should be exercised in perfecting the details of the measure, so that no loss may be inflicted on the stockholders of the existing telegraph companies, which, it must be admitted, have deserved well of the people for the enterprise displayed in the past. But in this age of incessant activity and advancement, old modes and systems must yield to new, in telegraphy as well as in all other matters which relate to our material and intellectual civilization, and whenever the two come in conflict, private interest must yield to the public good. Whether the measure becomes law during the present session of Congress or not, it is evident that its adoption is only a question of time.

THE Detroit *Post* refers to the exceeding dryness of the season and the consequent frequency of fires in and around that city. It adds:

"The woods along the track from Rockford to Clam Lake are on fire. In some places very heavy fires are raging, and the inhabitants are seriously alarmed, as the forests are quite as dry as they were last October. They are in great danger. The damage must be very great already, and, unless rain comes soon, must be very much greater. Even the green trees are burning in the pine forests. The loss at Howard cannot be ascertained. It was not very great, but the city is yet in imminent danger, as indeed is nearly every village or hamlet on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road."

We learn, also, from a correspondent at Grand Rapids, that very serious fires are raging in the pineries of the northern part of the State, burning even the green logs on the rollers, where they have during the winter been placed, the water having been thus far insufficient to float them away. The whole country is very dry, and very few logs have been moved this spring.

CHICAGO is clamoring for a reform in gas bills, and proposes the establishment of a new gas manufactory whose charter shall limit the price to two dollars and a quarter per thousand feet.

AN over-fondness for babies is not wise. In a New York village an immense bald eagle the other day swooped upon a little girl playing in her door yard, and prepared to carry her off. When the mother snatched up the child and fled into the house, the enraged eagle tried to force the door and to break in through the windows. The next day he returned to the same place, when he was shot dead. Its mate is now said to have made its appearance, keeping up a loud and mournful wail, but not venturing within rifle reach.

NOTICING the great number of new manufacturing enterprises on foot in New England and throughout the United States generally, a Montreal paper asks how many have been started in the Province of Quebec during the same period? The reply is, "We believe not one, and yet we possess the finest water power in the world, cheap labor and boundless natural resources. But the States are being 'ruined by protection'"—a stroke of irony which even a free-trader should be able to comprehend. In connection with which subject it is worthy of remark that one of the leading free-trade journals of the country has in its last issue an elaborate editorial on "Strikes and Protection," in which the ground is taken that they are identical in principle and results, benefiting neither labor nor industry, but inevitably injuring both—and a letter from its special traveling correspondent descriptive of the manufactures of New England, in which, writing from one of the principal manufacturing towns, he says:

"Then the growth of Manchester during the last ten years has added many new buildings, which scattered about as they are with the old residences and stores, tell plainly of the progress and prosperity of the town. Until the Amoskeag Company came here, there was very little to the town. * * * * Many of the more thrifty operatives are able to own their own homes, although there is probably but little advantage to be derived from this, since good homes are provided by the corporations at a very low rental, and the savings banks are continually having calls for loans at a good rate of interest and upon safe security, to assist in the building of business blocks, or the foundation of new manufacturing enterprises within the town."

It is to be hoped that when, hereafter, that journal undertakes to throw light upon "this the real question of the day," treating it "entirely from the point of the true, real self-interest of the workingmen," it will be careful not to put its foot into it quite so ludicrously as in the instance under reference. For the letter of its correspondent makes the Protectionist argument so strong that all the free trade editorials in the world cannot answer it.

WE have already adverted to the fact that a number of representative colored men, some of them of "liberal" tendencies, who have of late traveled extensively in the Southern States and conversed freely with the negroes on political questions, have publicly declared their belief that but very few of the number would go for GREELEY as against GRANT. A similar view is, we observe, held pretty generally by the Southern Democratic press. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses its opinion that colored men "will not, as a rule, support HORACE GREELEY," and the Macon *Telegraph*, published at a point which affords unusual opportunities for getting at the true condition of colored feeling respecting the matter, states emphatically that nothing can be more idle or groundless than the expectations that even an "omnibus load" of that race will vote the Liberal ticket. If Mr. GREELEY is elected at all, that journal declares, it will be by the white population, and it intimates that the sooner the Liberals shake off their present delusive anticipations, the wiser and safer they will be. It adds that the leading men of southern men of common intelligence and reasonable opportunities of observation is unanimously to the same effect. Does the Liberal candidate recollect the story of the old-time Western Postmaster, who, intending to make his home in the South, and taking passage on a boat among whose passengers was a crowd of professional gamblers, was seized in common with them by the swindled citizens of Memphis, and, although protesting his innocence to the last, was swung up with the gamblers without benefit of judge or jury? It is an instructive story, and sets forth the calamitous consequences of being caught in bad company in an exceedingly effective manner. It is to be hoped the moral may be duly pondered.

READERS are aware of the option allowed by the German government to the people of Elsass-Lothringen to choose between remaining French citizens and becoming German subjects, those who take the former alternative being expected to leave the province. A few days ago three hundred Alsatians, resident in San Francisco, went in a body to the French consulate, and with the tricolor flag draped in mourning flying over them, declared their intention of retaining their French citizenship. As most of them probably expect to spend their days in this country, the demonstration was probably intended to relieve filial anxiety rather than as an act involving any practical consequences. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, while "applauding the demonstration if it was conducted with the gravity worthy of the grandeur of the sentiment which inspired it," evidently thinks that there may be some ground for misgiving on that score. In fact, the French enthusiasm of the German natives of Elsass is something quite remarkable and, in demonstrativeness at least, surpasses the patriotism of the French natives of France proper. In manifesting their hatred of the German conquerors, their resolution to wait and work for deliverance from the dominion of their new rulers, and the confidence with which they look for revenge, the Alsatians have in fact set Prussia at defiance. Several times in the National Assembly there have been indications that Alsatian patriotism was a little unreasonable and embarrassing, and a few days ago M. GAMBETTA, when addressing an Alsatian deputation, thought it proper to say to them that "France must not talk about revenge," advising patience and tenacity as the watchword of the future, he assured them that "France will yet obtain satisfaction without recourse to the sword."

A SINGULAR commentary on the *Tribune's* late declaration that the Democratic party had virtually surrendered its hostility to equal rights regardless of color, is furnished by the address of Colonel PAUL H. HAYNE, an ex-officer of the rebel army, delivered to a crowded and applauding audience at the capital of Alabama, a couple of weeks ago, and printed in full by the leading Democratic journal of that State, upon the application of a large number of representative Democratic citizens, in order that those who did not have an opportunity to profit by its valuable and instructive teachings." Colonel HAYNE'S subject was the "Lost Cause," which he declared to be not lost, but only held in abeyance "for the time." Hear him:

"The conflict is not over, nor have its 'issues' perished. When the banner of consecration was reveiled at Appomattox, the great battle was adjourned simply—carried over to a different field, dominated by different forces."

Among the "mainstays of Republicanism" in any State, he enumerated, were "States Rights" and the "peculiar institution;" (we quote his own language;) on which, according to him, was pillared a vast yet harmonious system of conservative order, embracing the amenities of the heart, the restraints of reason, the sanctities of the fireside and the obligations of "Christian practice." All these principles, he says, "still remain to be defended, and—he indignantly asks—*while* they remain "how dare we designate our 'cause' as 'lost?'" This is the manner in which a large portion of the Democracy has "surrendered its" hostility to equal rights regardless of color," and the question for the people to decide at the ballot-box is, whether this sensility, defended upon the battle-field, shall be allowed to obtain control of the Government through its Congress and its Executive?

ACCORDING to appointment made before receiving the nomination at Cincinnati, Mr. GREELEY on Friday night delivered an address to the colored citizens of Poughkeepsie, New York—the last public address which he will deliver until the close of the campaign. The lecture, which the *Tribune* prints in full, was filled with sound and sensible advice. It seems, however, that notwithstanding Mr. GREELEY is unquestionably, so far as his personal views and sympathies are concerned, a sincere friend of the colored people, the number who attended the lecture was remarkably small; being, according to the *Herald*, not more than thirty or forty out of an aggregate attendance of about a hundred. Everywhere, indeed, the strange company in which Mr. GREELEY is found, appears to have made the negroes turn their backs upon him. On this occasion even the colored clergyman for the benefit of whose church the discourse was delivered, disappeared after a brief interview, and was seen no more, being afraid, probably, that his presence during the lecture would be construed into an indorsement of the candidate. This instinctive repudiation on the part of the colored race of a man who, it must be confessed, has been their lifelong friend, is very significant and instructive. They know now, as they knew during the rebellion, that their only chance of safety and happiness lies inside of the Union lines; and while it is quite probable that if Mr. GREELEY were the candidate of the regular Republican organization, they would cheerfully support him, yet —presented as the choice of the very men who fought their emancipation, enfranchisement, and claim for civil rights, every step of the way—they very naturally see that their duty is to oppose him with all their might. Why does the dove instinctively tremble at sight of the hawk, Mr. GREELEY?

THE New York *World* is after the *Tribune* with a sharp stick. Although putting its indictments into the Socratic form of interrogatories, it distinctly charges that the sudden and surprising relinquishment of the vigorous onslaught which the *Tribune* some time ago instituted on the "Brooklyn ring," of which the Brooklyn *Eagle*—now a warm advocate of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination by the Democracy—"is the organ, apologist and defender," is due to the fact that the editor of the latter paper recently visited the *Tribune* office and consummated an arrangement, the substance of which was that the party of the first part should discontinue its exposures of the ring, on the specific understanding that the party of the second part should vigorously press Mr. GREELEY upon the Democratic party as its candidate for President. The *World* further declares that "Mr. GREELEY is receiving the unanimous support of every corrupt and scandalous ring throughout the State," and closes its indictment by characterizing him as a candidate "for whom the honest, thinking mass of Democrats could no more vote, than a Jew could be persuaded to eat pork, or the Union League Club to hang upon its walls a portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS." As we have intimated, the *World* puts its charges into the form of questions, which, it avers, are not asked at random nor in the mere wantonness of imaginative curiosity, but upon evidence of the most trustworthy character, and to which it challenges the *Tribune* to make reply. The response of that journal is now in order.

THERE are a number of gratifying evidences that our ocean carrying commerce is about to experience a substantial revival, notably in Asiatic and Pacific waters. The development of our commercial facilities and relations with the Pacific coast is naturally giving rise to a number of new undertakings between the ports of that coast and China, Japan and Australia. Nothing is so productive of commerce as new lines of railroads create new steamship lines, and these in turn beget other facilities of communication and intercourse, until land and sea are interlaced with pathways for the distribution of the means and the stimulation of the growth and brotherhood of the world. In view of the increase of trade thus promised in those seas, and of the consequent augmented wealth and importance which are certain to accrue, it would seem wise on our part not to neglect, nor even to defer, the cultivation and development of the incipient commerce now existing between this country and the Islands of the South Pacific ocean. Many of these lie almost directly in the line of traffic between our Western ports and the countries of Asia and Australia. Sooner or later they are bound to become the homes of teeming industrial populations, and that nation which is now the first to plant the germs of commercial intercourse with them, will in all probability be also the principal gatherer of its ripe fruit-tage.

SOME difference of opinion obtains in various quarters respecting the number of electors to which each State will be entitled in the next electoral college, the question having arisen whether the college should be fixed by the census of 1860 or 1870. The act of Congress of March 2, 1792, would seem, however, to settle the matter beyond question. This act provides that the number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives "to which the several States may be entitled at the time when the first President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office." From this it results that each State must have electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which it is entitled under the new apportionment for the Forty-third Congress. A subsequent section of the above law provides that where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, the number of such electors shall accord with the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The present Congress having, however, made the apportionment in question, the provision is inoperative as regards the next electoral college.

THE report which comes from Washington to the effect that the Postal Telegraph bill will shortly be taken up in the Senate, with a probability of its passage, and that the House is also favorably disposed toward the measure, is as gratifying as unexpected. We had hardly dared to hope that the present Congress would have the nerve to break through the opposition of the telegraph monopoly, so as to put the country even partially in possession of the benefits of the government postal telegraph. Great care should be exercised in perfecting the details of the measure, so that no loss may be inflicted on the stockholders of the existing telegraph companies, which, it must be admitted, have deserved well of the people for the enterprise displayed in the past. But in this age of incessant activity and advancement, old modes and systems must yield to new, in telegraphy as well as in all other matters which relate to our material and intellectual civilization, and whenever the two come in conflict, private interest must yield to the public good. Whether the measure becomes law during the present session of Congress or not, it is evident that its adoption is only a question of time.

THE Detroit *Post* refers to the exceeding dryness of the season and the consequent frequency of fires in and around that city. It adds:

"The woods along the track from Rockford to Clam Lake are on fire. In some places very heavy fires are raging, and the inhabitants are seriously alarmed, as the forests are quite as dry as they were last October. They are in great danger. The damage must be very great already, and, unless rain comes soon, must be very much greater. Even the green trees are burning in the pine forests. The loss at Howard cannot be ascertained. It was not very great, but the city is yet in imminent danger, as indeed is nearly every village or hamlet on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road."

We learn, also, from a correspondent at Grand Rapids, that very serious fires are raging in the pineries of the northern part of the State, burning even the green logs on the rollers, where they have during the winter been placed, the water having been thus far insufficient to float them away. The whole country is very dry, and very few logs have been moved this spring.

CHICAGO is clamoring for a reform in gas bills, and proposes the establishment of a new gas manufactory whose charter shall limit the price to two dollars and a quarter per thousand feet.

AN over-fondness for babies is not wise. In a New York village an immense bald eagle the other day swooped upon a little girl playing in her door yard, and prepared to carry her off. When the mother snatched up the child and fled into the house, the enraged eagle tried to force the door and to break in through the windows. The next day he returned to the same place, when he was shot dead. Its mate is now said to have made its appearance, keeping up a loud and mournful wail, but not venturing within rifle reach.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Those best acquainted with the topography of the Colorado desert are confident that a large subterranean stream runs under it, and that the entire desert may be reclaimed by artesian wells.

An English traveler in Greece has found the site of the Temple of Diana, the pavement of which is twenty feet below the present level of the ground, while the main chariot road leading to it is nearly as deeply buried. He has found many portions of sculptured columns, which he is sending to the British Museum, and he intends to clear out the whole area of the temple.

Few people have an idea of the immense steamship business centering at the Isthmus of Panama from the different countries of the world. Six regular steamship lines from Europe and the United States run vessels to Aspinwall every month, while fourteen steamships run every month to Panama on the Pacific side, exclusive of the casual and coastwise trade. The opening of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads largely affected the prosperity of these lines, the receipts in the latter part of 1870 and the beginning of 1871 being barely sufficient to cover the working expenses, subsidy and interest. By a reduction of charges on the Panama Railroad this loss has been largely repaid, and the receipts up to the first of the present month have been greatly increased.

An excellent law goes into effect in Massachusetts next week, which prohibits all city officials—the mayor excepted—from being interested directly or indirectly in contracts, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The zenith city of the unsalted seas is in trouble again. The St. Louis river has broken through the dyke built by the Duluth people, and the waters are rushing through the canal across Minnesota Point into the lake, threatening such a diversion as to entirely destroy Superior harbor, or at least to render it of a very inferior character.

A breach of amicable relations is said to be likely to occur between China and Russia. Numerous robberies have been committed on the caravans of the latter power with, it is alleged, the sanction and protection of the Chinese authorities.

Parry's dog sledge and raft expedition in search of the open polar sea sails *via* Alaska this week. He expects to spend some time on the shore of the Arctic sea, and sail round to Greenland on a raft. A whole raft of well-wishers will accompany him a portion of the way.

A movement is on foot in some of the East-States to stop the running of freight trains on Sunday. It is claimed that, with the exception perhaps of stock trains, no greater necessity exists for running freight trains on the Sabbath than for prosecuting any other branch of legitimate business on that day.

We observe that the old fashioned cottage bonnets are coming in again, and have already been worn by many fashionable ladies. The only thing required to make them becoming, is a pretty face inside. Even then, however, some men would probably set their faces against them.

The discovery is reported of valuable lead deposits in Oregon, in almost inexhaustible quantities. A company has been formed for the development of the mines. The lead is to be run into bars and sent to Europe. Oregon doubtless abounds in mineral wealth, and is in a fair way of developing into one of the most prosperous States in the Union.

A savage Frenchman, who is probably not a better ethnologist than soldier, has written a book to prove that the Chinese are not akin to the other races in Europe, but is in reality derived from the primeval cave-men, who were cannibals and carvers of flint instruments of the so-called stone age.

Strange how completely one or two sessions in the Legislature will undermine a man's character. An ex-Legislator of New Hampshire has been so much demoralized by his experience that he dug up the body of his son the other day to obtain the Masonic and Odd Fellows' emblems and jewelry that were buried with him.

The largest raft that ever floated down the Mississippi river, passed St. Louis the other day. It consisted of sixteen strings of twenty-two cribs each, and numbered altogether two million feet. It was loaded with some five hundred thousand shingles, seven hundred thousand lath, and one hundred thousand pickets, besides a large quantity of cord wood.

The city of Rome is said to be honeycombed with about nine hundred miles of subterranean passage ways, cut through the solid rock, and that these contain the bodies of from six to seven million human beings enshrined there since the city was built.

British and German manufacturers of cannon and armor plating will soon lose a good customer. Russia is to erect extensive iron and gun foundries at Cronstadt, of ample capacity to supply the demands of the empire. A steam hammer weighing five hundred tons is now rapidly approaching completion.

A number of ruined cities, many of them never visited by Europeans before, and quite unknown even by name, have lately been discovered in Moab. They generally contain ruins of great temples and also of Christian churches.

Private dispatches from the Sultan of Zanzibar having confirmed the discovery and extirpation of the long-lost Livingstone, it is suggested that his savior should be placed at the head of the pending enterprise for the discovery of the Lost Cause.

The simultaneousness of magnetic and volcanic disturbances in different parts of the world is now established beyond a doubt. An interchange of recorded observations between the officers of the Melbourne Observatory and those of Prussia, has established the fact whenever an auroral display was seen in Melbourne in the direction of the South Pole the aurora borealis was visible somewhere in the northern hemisphere. So, also, on the same day on which the late California earthquakes commenced there was a series of violent shocks in Iceland, continued, as in California, throughout the following day. These phenomena deserve the attention of scientific thinkers.

A vein ten feet thick of yellow chloride ore, worth one hundred dollars per ton, has been discovered in a new mine on Little Cottonwood, Kansas.